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Hull Request to Japanese; Nazis Shoot 116 in Paris; Migrants' Housing Urgent

The World's Day—September 19, 1942

Washington: Hull Request to Japan Urgent

Secretary of State Hull urgently asked Japan, through the Swiss Government, whether American prisoners of war and interned civilians will have treatment similar to that accorded Japanese nationals by the United States, especially in food. Mr. Hull made no threat of reprisal in case of a Japanese refusal, but the urgency of his request and the developments which preceded it were seen as carrying that implication.

The Navy announced that despite obstacles previously foreseen, arrangements were being worked out to make it possible for members of the naval, marine corps and Coast Guard services "both within and without the continental limits of the United States," to vote in the Federal elections next November.

Living cost controls for the President were approved in legislation drafted by Senate and House Committees. [Details: Financial Page.]

In Europe: Germans Execute 116 in Paris

Execution of 116 persons in Paris in reprisal for attacks on German troops brought to 141 today the number claimed by Nazi firing squads in occupied countries during the past few days. General Otto von Steulpnagel, the German commander of the city, at the same time ordered all theaters and other places of amusement in Paris to remain closed Sept. 19 and 20 "because attempts against the German Army have multiplied recently."

Shooting of 20 hostages in the Croat village of Dugoselo in reprisal for the ambush slaying of two German soldiers was reported by Yugoslav sources in London. It also was reported that a state of emergency had been declared for the Croatian capital, Zagreb, purportedly as a result of bombing by United Nations planes. There has been no confirmation from Allied sources of an air attack on Zagreb.

Turkish officials said they had no knowledge of the reported intention of Vice Admiral Naokuni Nomura and Rear Admiral Katsuo Abe, chiefs of the Japanese co-ordinating Committees in Berlin and Rome, to visit Turkey. The Japanese were said planning "certain contacts," but official quarters said no plans for a visit had been made for nor requested by the two Japanese.

India: Outbreaks Reported in Scattered Sections

Outbreaks in scattered sections of India were reported by Government sources. In Agra, a mob raided an income tax office and set fire to records, and in Ahmedabad, where a homemade bomb exploded beside a railway culvert without doing much damage.

More than 50,000 Indians are enlisting voluntarily every month, the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, member of the War Cabinet, said in a London radiocast.

New England: Housing Urgent for Migrants

Housing must be arranged for 1,600,000 migrant workers between now and next July, says John F. Blandford, National Housing Administrator. [Page 2.]

Salvage officials are pleased with the initial results of scrap metal drive. [Page 2.]

National: N. Y. Bundists Attack Service Act

Twenty-five former German-American Bund leaders on trial at New York attacked in their defense brief the constitutionality of the Selective Service Act. Howard F. Corcoran, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said Bundists had been ordered to refuse service under the act.

Federal Agents raiding in more than a dozen Western Pennsylvania communities seized 32 alien enemies before midnight last night, and raids are continuing, reports Joseph E. Thornton, special agent in charge of the F. B. I. office at Pittsburgh.

At Wilmington, Calif., the Joseph Pulitzer, named in honor of the late St. Louis and New York publisher, was launched by the California Shipbuilding Corporation. Sponsor for the 10,500 ton Liberty type freighter was Mrs. Norman Chandler, wife of the President and General Manager of the Los Angeles Times, which was awarded the 1941 Pulitzer prize for the most distinguished and meritorious service rendered by an American newspaper.

At San Francisco, the Communist Party filed in Federal Court for permission to intervene in the Sept. 25 habeas corpus proceedings of Harry Bridges, West Coast longshoremen union leader, who has been ordered deported to Australia.

Americas: Argentina Deporting Nazi Agent

The Argentine Government ordered the deportation of Einrich Volberg, a Nazi agent and one of the leaders of the so-called German Cultural Welfare Society.

In Rio de Janeiro, Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha declared a strong Axis attack on Brazil was a certainty, but added that it would be unsuccessful.

"Don't ever doubt that as soon as they can send 50 or 100 planes to Brazil they will try to destroy our cities and drop parachutists," Mr. Aranha said at a foreign press conference.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | RAIN | COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Surge of 'Help' Keeps N.E. Crop Losses Moderate

Schoolboys, women and other volunteers 'save day,' but Bay State still needs apple pickers.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An army of schoolboys, women and other part-time workers, thousands strong, today are working at top speed to save New England's apple, potato and other crops from spoilage.

Hit by a severe labor shortage due to the drain of workers by war production industries and the armed services, farmers strongly appealed for volunteer help—and obtained it.

Throughout New England, schools have released boys and girls to pick apples, dig potatoes, pick snap beans and corn. Office workers have volunteered to work Saturdays and Sundays. Mill workers have helped on farms during off-shift hours. College girls have given up their week ends to help harvest crops quickly to prevent widespread losses.

As a result, New England State Commissioners of Agriculture report that crops generally are being harvested with a minimum of loss.

Apple Pickers Wanted

Yet the drive is far from over. At least half of Massachusetts' large apple crop is still on the trees, according to Louis A. Webster, Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture, and more workers are needed to harvest it. Volunteers are wanted. They may offer their services at the United States Employment Service, which operates offices throughout Massachusetts and the other New England States. State Commissioners of Agriculture are also receiving applications for such workers.

Rescuers Praised

Carl Smith, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture; Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. Webster are all agreed that but for the aid of schoolboys, women and part-time workers New England farmers would have experienced severe crop losses just at a time when the nation as a whole needs increased food production.

Commissioner Webster voiced considerable praise for the work of the Employment Service and the Massachusetts Department of Education, under Walter F. Downey, Commissioner, as well as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, for their complete co-operation to save Massachusetts crops. The Governor, he insisted, was the driving force behind the entire program.

Mr. Downey, he said, mobilized Massachusetts schools behind the crop-picking campaign. At least 4,000 to 5,000 school boys and girls were placed on farm work by the schools and the Employment Service, Mr. Webster reported. In addition approximately the same number found farm work themselves.

In addition, office workers, mill employees, college girls and others who have pitched into the work, and are still working, mount into substantial figures, he added.

It was disclosed that some thought was given to drafting persons on the relief roles for farm emergency work, but investigation showed that, in general, most persons now on relief are classed as unemployable.

Like his Maine and New Hampshire colleagues, Mr. Webster is already looking beyond the present emergency problem to the long-range factor of farm labor shortage — made increasingly severe with the continued shift of workers to war industries or to the armed forces.

The Massachusetts official today warned that girls and women will play increasingly important roles on New England farms. Likewise, he said, boys must be trained to

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Siberian Troops Reinforce Stalingrad; Kaiser to Build 3 Giant Cargo Planes; Australia Like Home to American Boys

Many things in common found 'down under' by American soldiers in critical 'look-see.'

Relations between Americans and Australians don't always make the headlines, but they are among the vital factors of co-operation in the Pacific. Based on his intensive study of the situation "down under," Mr. Harsch discusses this problem in the eleventh article of his series "Our Far Eastern War."

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American soldiers landing in Australia experienced first of all surprise.

They found themselves in perfectly modern cities where they had expected to find little more than sheep and cattle. They went half way around the world to end up in a country and among a people so much like home that it didn't seem at all like going a long way off to a strange place. After all, when you take a long trip you expect to find at the end something strange, unusual, or exotic, something to write home about.

Beyond scenes in the bush and the "outback" unlike anything to be found at home, the average American boy, seeing first the Australian city, noted as the main difference between Australia and America the fact that Australians drive cars on the left-hand side of the road. They all mentioned this in their first letters home. And when the average American boy had written this of the Australian city he was sometimes stumped for something unusual to write about—unless he was of a zoological turn of mind and made a trip to the Zoo to see a kangaroo or a koala bear or complained that Australians on Sundays shut down their movie houses, and almost everything else except beaches.

Otherwise he wrote that Australians were pleasant, friendly people just like most people he knew at home, who went out of their way to be nice to him, and who lived just about the way people lived at home.

Felt at Home Quickly

In short, American soldiers could not have gone anywhere else in the world except Canada and been able to feel so much at home so quickly. In the really important things Americans and Australians are kin—the great mass of them—even though they come from op-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Shipbuilder gets order for construction of flying boats at plant in California.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Henry J. Kaiser, who has done the almost impossible in his construction of war-emergency freighters, is on his way back to California with Government permission to see if he can shorten the war through the production of gigantic cargo-carrying flying boats.

He has been authorized to build three twin-hull, seven-engine flying boats at the Culver City, Calif., plant of Howard Hughes, famous millionaire plane designer.

Built of duramold—a combination of plywood and plastic—the first flying boat is expected in 15 months, with the other two at five months' intervals thereafter. If the planes pass the rigid Government tests as to strength, performance and carrying power, Mr. Kaiser is expected to get the really big order he has been angling for and which he claims will not only beat the submarine but the Axis as well.

In announcing the Kaiser award, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, said that as part of the plan Mr. Kaiser will also "draw up plans for a plant in which planes of this type could be produced on a volume basis. This would mean, the Production Chief explained, that construction of the plant could start whenever the armed services had decided that they wanted the Kaiser flying boat in volume.

A Long-Range Effort

As it stands today, the Kaiser venture is seen as a long-range affair and one which cannot have any substantial effect upon the war effort unless the conflict lasts for at least 2½ more years or longer. It is still a far cry from the original Kaiser proposal that the country's nine or 10 shipyards now devoted to the production of emergency freighters be converted for the construction of 5,000 long-range, cargo-carrying flying boats.

Although it is understood that Mr. Kaiser wished for an initial order which would have permitted him to start construction of the airplane plant immediately, the present order is thought to be a wise compromise.

The engines, propellers and instruments for the three craft will be furnished by the War and Navy Departments and the WPB is authorizing the use of the necessary

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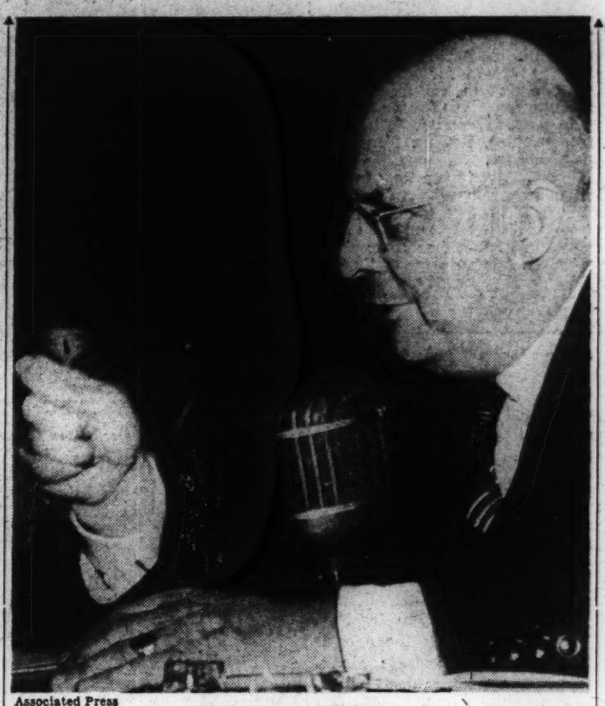

Associated Press

Henry J. Kaiser

Wins out in appeal to Washington for right to build cargo planes to shorten war and "beat Axis."

Command of hill helps Soviets keep control as counterattack is launched to north.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Fresh troops from Siberia, which Marshal Timoshenko has thrown into the battle of Stalingrad, appear to be making a determined counterattack north of the city. Inside the stronghold itself, the Russians are emerging from houses and shell and bomb holes to carry the fight to the Germans in as sanguinary a battle as this or any other war has seen.

The key to the Russians' ability to maintain some hold on Stalingrad appears to be a hill commanding the center of the city. The Germans were beaten off in a five-hour struggle for this vantage point, but presumably have launched a new attack. At least two other assaults by massed Nazi tanks and troops seem to have been repulsed in the battered town itself and in the northwest suburbs.

Some success also seems to have attended the counter-attacks made to the north by the Siberian reinforcements, who, incidentally, entered the battle singing. However, too much should not be expected of these gallant men, especially if their assaults are being carried out relatively close to the city, which seems to be the case.

Stalingrad and the immediately adjacent area does not offer the Soviets a base for a major counteroffensive. Massing more troops inside the city than could be effectively used in street fighting would only increase the Russian losses unless United Nations planes were on hand in sufficient number to obtain and maintain control of the air. And thus far there seems to be little or no disposition on the part of Russia's Allies to speed aerial reinforcements to Stalingrad.

The heroic defense of the Volga industrial center, by the way, is now in its 26th day. In another 24 hours its embattled garrison will have matched the historic defense record of Sevastopol, where the Russians held out for 27 days against the Germans' climactic offensive.

Meanwhile, the Vichy Radio has broadcast a report that the British have made a second landing on the east coast of Madagascar. Apparently the landing party has occupied Brickaville, a port linked both by rail and highway with Tananarive, the Capital, 100 miles due east.

For the second day in succession Allied planes raided Japanese bases in New Guinea and New Britain.

Stalingrad:

Reinforced Russians Fight Desperately

Moscow dispatches said reinforced Russian troops were battling vigorously within Stalingrad and upon the exposed German left flank outside the city in a supreme

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Unrest in the Balkans: Soviet Raids Hit Morale

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 19—According to apparently reliable reports reaching Istanbul from Sofia, the internal situation in Bulgaria has deteriorated to such a point that the Germans may be compelled to assign large quantities of troops urgently needed elsewhere to keep King Boris and the Government of Premier Bogdan Philoff in power.

The recent Soviet air attacks on the Balkans are said to have had a profound psychological effect on the pro-Russian Bulgarian people and to have resulted in an intensification of anti-German feeling.

[The British radio quoted Prime Minister Philoff as declaring on Sept. 13 that the fate of Bulgaria was completely bound up with that of the Axis Powers. "We have definitely chosen our path and we can no longer turn back." Professor Philoff was reported to have said.]

Last week at Dragoman, where the Nazis have stored large quantities of cereals and fruit, two great fires were mysteriously started, destroying most of the stores. The Nazis' seizure of all lamb skins used for peasants' winter coats and the assigning of 5,000 special workmen to make them into winter clothes for Germans on the Russian front so infuriated the Bulgarian peasants that in many parts of the country they attacked depots where furs were stored and killed German soldiers guarding them.

Nazis Pressing Boris

In the face of this open dissatisfaction with their control, it is said, the Germans are pressing King Boris to take a more active part in the war and they want Bulgarian troops to relieve Axis troops in Greece and Yugoslavia. So far, King Boris has resisted Nazi pressure, but it is significant that the Bulgarian Government has called up two new classes to the colors and the Bulgarian Minister of Commerce, Slavcho Zagoroff has warned the Bulgarians that difficult days lie ahead.

Meanwhile, King Boris obviously wants to maintain the fiction of good relations with Moscow because he knows the pro-Russian sentiments of his people, but the recent bombings must make Bulgarian-Soviet relations extremely strained despite the fact that the Soviets still maintain their Legation in Sofia.

[According to the Associated Press, it was announced in Moscow yesterday that Russia has protested to Bulgaria against a raid by Bulgarian police on the Soviet Consulate at the Black Seaport of Varna.]

Revolts in Macedonia

Sympathetic of increased Nazi pressure on Bulgaria are reports sent from neutral capitals regarding revolts in Macedonia. Foreign diplomatic circles in Istanbul believe this news is being spread because the Germans may be encouraging the Macedonians to seek to achieve their independence, thereby obtaining a further check on Bulgaria. Such a move would be in keeping with the traditional Nazi diplomacy of divide et impera.

Meanwhile, reports reaching here confirm that the latest Russian raid on Budapest was especially severe and that much damage was done. Indeed, the Hungarian Government has been forced to fix and control the costs of repairs and has commandeered all glass in the City to repair broken windows. Hungarians are also complaining that due to the fact that Hungary has given armaments to Germany, its own antiaircraft defenses were inadequate.

From Rumania, where the population is already weary and disappointed with the Russian war, news comes that the Soviet raid on the Ploesti oil fields was severe and effective. Even the Bucharest

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Transit Employees Take Vote On Proposed Boston Strike

Spokesmen for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric and Motor Coach Employees of America today declared that a strike vote was being counted in secret conferences, the results of which will not be announced until late today at the earliest and probably not until after the week end.

The vote is being taken as the result of a dispute over union demands for an increase in pay from 88 cents to $1 an hour and daily allowances of 15-minute "makeup time" to drivers to permit them to complete their routine reports.

Here to oversee the tabulation of votes, John F. O'Brien, of Lawrence, Vice-President of the International Association, declared that 1,700 employees of the rail and bus lines were involved in the dispute which will presumably be taken into conference with the trustees of the lines before any strike is announced.

Certain regulations in the labor contract with the management require that a strike vote be taken first to the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration for settlement, which means that no strike will be ordered over night and possibly not at all, even though the vote is favorable. Labor authorities were of the opinion that should the vote be "yes" further parleys could very well produce a settlement without a walkout.

Representatives of the company stated today that the union refused to abide by the proposal of a three-man arbitration board for a six-cent an hour increase and a 10-minute "makeup time" daily. Union spokesmen countered with the assertion that the company agreed to the arbitration award for "makeup time" but then refused to approve it officially.

Challenged by World Need New Englanders From All Walks of Life Invade Orchards to Help Harvest Big Apple Crop

Photographs by Everett Smith

Housewife	Student	Soldier-to-Be	Apple Eater	Farmer	Farmer's Wife	Housewife
Mrs. Roy Kaiser of Westford	Charlotte Fletcher of Westport	Albert Wood of Springfield	Baby Drew too young to pick	Herbert Harsila of Westford	Mrs. A. W. Perrins Jr., of Westford	Mrs. Ted Maguire of Nahnasset

Drive for Scrap Metal Gets Off With a Bang in Bay State Cities and Towns

WPB State Salvage Staff Pleased With Public Response

State salvage officials of the War Production Board expressed themselves as pleased today with the manner in which residents of Massachusetts are responding to the call for scrap metal as the drive moved into gear. Thousands of tons of scrap metal, including rear bumpers of automobiles donated by patriotic motorists, helped to swell the collection.

In Dover, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor, aided by her daughter, gathered together a ton and a half of scrap metal found in various places on the estate, all of which will be turned over this afternoon to Mrs. Willard F. Smith, Chairman of the Dover Salvage Committee. Boy Scouts are aiding in the Dover drive.

Already, the scrap metal has begun to move toward the nation's steel furnaces, piling up at railroad sidings so quickly that trainloads were dispatched ahead of schedule last night.

Motorists are being solicited to donate their rear bumpers, and yesterday municipal officials visited filling stations, asking attendants to bring this matter to the attention of their patrons. According to Somerville salvage officials, a number of motorists immediately accepted the invitation, asking station mechanics to remove the bumpers on the spot.

Scrap metal turned up in places the salvage officials had not even thought of. The Massachusetts General Hospital, for instance, turned over three large steam boilers, each weighing 22 tons, as well as 10 tons of smaller scrap.

Over this week end, WPB officials and the State Salvage Committee urge all housewives to prepare themselves for next week's monthly tin-can collection. This will take place in Greater Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill.

Contributors to the tin can collection were requested to separate the tin from any other rubbish placed at the curbs and not to include junk, rubber, or other scrap materials. "Scrap iron and steel, rubber, and other salvageable materials will be handled separately," the officials stated.

Rubber and Metal Scrap From Unusual Sources

Upper: Rubber taken from unacceptable cable at the South Works of the American Steel & Wire Company at Worcester, Mass., is weighed and stored before being sent to the reclaiming plants. Amounts up to 72 tons a year previously have been disposed of merely as rubbish. Henning Johnson, foreman, right, tabulates the poundage.

Lower: Wellesley College is contributing many of its trophies to bolster the scrap metal drive. Gertrude Perkins '43 of Philadelphia, President of the Wellesley College Athletic Association, right, examines a 40-year-old cup with Marjorie Miller '45 of Springfield, Vt., left.

Savings Group of N. E. Told Of Huge Housing Needs on Way

Between now and next July 12,000,000 more workers will be added to the pay rolls of war production factories, 1,600,000 of whom are classified as migrant workers in need of some kind of permanent or temporary housing, John F. Blandford, National Housing Administrator, told the New England Federal Savings League today in his first public appearance in New England since his appointment to his high office.

Of the 1,600,000 workers for whom housing must be programed, plans must be made, Mr. Blandford said, to shelter at least 650,000 of them in existing structures, either through remodelings or co-operation with families living in large homes and having idle space. At least 195,000 workers will be housed in dormitories or dormitory apartments, so-called, and 670,000 will get new housing of some sort.

The Administrator's appearance highlighted the second day sessions of the Savings League in the Statler Hotel attended by several other Washington officials, including James F. Twohy, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, and Robert W. Coyne, National Field Director of the War Savings Staff of the United States Treasury Department.

The housing program for New England, according to the Administrator, will concentrate almost entirely in the future upon temporary housing, with permanent structures being built only in locations where the Government is assured of a postwar need. In the homes already provided on a permanent basis here, he said, only 2,700 pounds of critical materials are used for the average house against the usual 9,700 pounds.

"This has been accomplished," Mr. Blandford declared, "by the skillful use of substitute materials such as wood for steel in window sashes, pull chcains instead of switches for lights to reduce wiring needs, and the use of asbestos lined water pipes instead of cast iron piping."

Industrial Electricians' Call

Faced by an urgent appeal to fill ship wiring jobs at the Puget Sound Navy Yard in Bremerton, Wash., and at the same time to keep New England ship construction and repair operating at full speed, Government hiring agencies have issued a call for industrial electricians to sign up at once to do wiring work for Uncle Sam's fighting Navy, according to a United States Employment Service bulletin from the office at 9 Beacon Street, Boston.

Immediate appointments will be given to men who have had four years' experience in the trade or who have completed an apprenticeship course and it must include industrial wiring or work installing or repairing motors, generators, or switchboards, it was explained.

By taking industrial electricians and converting them to ship wiring jobs, the Navy thus relieves the pressure on this critical shipbuilding trade and helps to establish a new supply of men ready to go into full production in a minimum of time, the United States Employment Service Manager explained. This is one of the ways that job engineers are converting manpower from civilian to war production needs.

The entrance wage is $9.20 a day with time and a half paid for work over 40 hours a week, he said, emphasizing that men selected may secure barracks accommodations at $3.25 a week or obtain suitable board and room at about $60 a month for single workers.

Additional housing accommodations for families of Navy Yard workers in Bremerton and vicinity are being rushed to completion, he added, so that men wishing to take their families to this West Coast center may be enabled soon to find suitable quarters at reasonable cost.

Ten Ways for New Englanders to Save Fuel

Ten ways in which New England home owners may save fuel during the coming winter are suggested by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, in the first Journal of the Engineering Societies of New England of the current season.

Insulation, either by means of storm windows, in the walls and ceilings or by weather stripping, locking off unused rooms and improvement of the efficiency of the heating plant by cleaning or reconditioning are the principal methods proposed to increase heating efficiency.

Common Sense

Here are the ten rules, which seem nothing but common sense to these heating and ventilating experts:

1. Install storm windows and doors; application of these will save from 20 to 25 per cent.
2. Insulate your home; ceiling insulation will save from 10 to 15 per cent; wall insulation will save from 12 to 20 per cent.
3. Add window and door weather stripping; installation of weather stripping will save from 5 to 10 per cent; savings are greater when applied to loose-fitting windows and doors.
4. Avoid overheating; install thermostatic control for the maintenance of uniform temperatures.
5. Lower temperatures; reduce temperatures at night to about 60 and fuel savings will range from 5 to 10 per cent; when away for a week end or several days set the thermostat at about 50 which will prevent damage from freezing.
6. Do not heat unused rooms; turn off the heat in the garage for the duration of the war; sun rooms are generally difficult to heat, so shut off from rest of house if possible; keep doors tightly closed to attic spaces and unused rooms; when bedroom windows are opened for sleeping, turn off the heat; fireplace opening should be sealed and damper closed tightly to prevent loss of heat up chimney.

Hot Water Insulation

7. Insulate hot water heater; apply insulation to the storage hot water tank to conserve heat; a leaky hot water faucet wastes both water and fuel.
8. Improve radiator efficiency; remove dirt collections in the pockets of radiators and convectors; keep heavy drapes and curtains away from radiators and the outlet grills of convectors; the application of ordinary oil paints to radiators painted with either bronze or aluminum finishes will improve their efficiency as much as 10 per cent; place a surface having a high emissivity behind each radiator which reflects the heat to the room which normally is absorbed in the wall.
9. Check furnace combustion efficiency; removal of soot from inside surfaces of furnace or boiler will save about 5 per cent; soot accumulation clogs the passages and reduces the draft; check chimney draft, stack temperatures, and percentage of carbon dioxide in the flue gas, with available instruments.

Heating Plants

10. Recondition heating plant; if a radiator system: inspect boiler insulation, remove all pipe pockets and correct pitch for good circulation, check pipe insulation for defects, clean and repair air valves and radiator traps and valves, purge the air from radiators, if warm air furnace system: examine air filter, clean or replace, make sure all air supply and return grilles are open and unobstructed, eliminate the introduction of any outside air and recirculate 100 per cent indoor air.

The heating engineers say that fuel savings are not necessarily cumulative but will often exceed 60 per cent if all these precautions are observed.

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Republican Sweep In Maine Gains

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 19 (AP)—Republicans apparently gained nine seats in the State House of Representatives and one in the Senate in last Monday's election which swept all G. O. P. candidates for major posts into office an unofficial survey showed yesterday.

The lone Democrat among the 32 Republicans in the Senate will be Jean C. Boucher of Lewiston. Only 15 Democrats will sit with 136 Republicans in the house.

Not since 1929 will so few Democrats be in the Legislature In 1935 the Democrats had 65 legislators—11 in the Senate.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain today with little change in temperature. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts: Occasional rain today and cooler in the interior.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional light rain and cooler today.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:30 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 8:01 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 8:25 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Monday, 9:04 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:18 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:19 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A musical program will be presented at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Lucille Monaghan, pianist, and Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist at 2 p. m. Admission free.

"Fighting the Fire Bomb," a movie depicting the English combating incendiaries and fires during air raids will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

A lecture on the "Art of the Greeks" will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Miss Nelson at 3 p. m. Open to the public.

A victory concert by the Stradivarius Quartet will be given in the Tapestry Gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts at 4:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Women's 'Y' Dancer Back From Mexico

Just back from Mexico City and enthusiastic about the work of the Y. W. C. A. there, is Mary Gillette, who will teach classes in modern dance at the Boston "Y" this season.

Young Mexican women eagerly accepted the dance classes provided by the "Y," she says, and came to class as early as 7:30 in the morning. Why so early, we wanted to know. "Because it is still not quite proper for a Mexican woman to be out of her own home in the evening," Miss Gillette explained.

The Y. W. C. A. flourishes in Mexico City, she told us, and is doing pioneer work for women there. Especially popular were the dance classes. "Until now," says Miss Gillette, "ballet was the only dance form they really knew. But modern dance caught on like wildfire and they simply loved it." At the end of the season—Miss Gillette taught there for seven weeks this summer—the class came to her privately and told her their plans to originate a dance which they would perform at the local fiesta in honor of one of the "Y" heads. "That really thrilled me," she says, "because it showed they had taken hold of what I had tried to teach them."

Miss Gillette was sent to Mexico City by the Y. W. C. A. and taught five regular classes a week, beside two classes for children. She also conducted sessions of square dancing, American style, for the men and women in the American colony.

Through the "Y" Mexican girls and women are beginning to take their place in the country's activities. Civilian defense groups are now formed, Miss Gillette says, in which Mexican women are doing very much the same sort of work as their sisters up north.

The "Y" in Mexico City now has a staff chiefly Mexican, and its work is geared to the needs of the Mexican woman, who is learning more and more to like athletic activity and association with other women in groups, says Miss Gillette.

In the short while she was there, Mary Gillette became quite enchanted with Mexico and hopes to return there after the war when she believes that there will be more work than ever, both for the "Y" and for herself as a teacher of modern dance.

G. O. P. Women

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts begins a series of dances for officers of the armed forces tonight from 8 to 12 o'clock, at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

The orchestra will be Ken Reeves', and members of the Senior Committee working on plans for the dances are: Mrs. Wilbur S. Grant, chairman, Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, Mrs. W. G. Curtis, Mrs. Marion L. Higgins, Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Mrs. Walter Powers, Mrs. Richard D. Sears, Jr., Mrs. Charles P. Howard, Mrs. James Hunter Orr, Mrs. Frederic Eustis, Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, Mrs. William C. Cusack, Mrs. Sherman Miles, Mrs. Charles Paul, Mrs. John Donovan and Mrs. Kenneth McIntosh.

Miss Diana Bird and Miss Mary West are co-chairmen of the large Junior Committee for these dances, and among those invited to act on this committee, the particular business of which will be to serve as hostesses and dancing partners for the officers, are the following prominent younger women of Boston and vicinity: the Misses Priscilla Bloomer, True Story, Nancy Elliott, Ethel Febiger, Carol and Camilla Warren, Virginia Reggio, Helen Wolcott, Olivia Ames, Lucy Cochrane, Christine Craven, Betty Collins, Caroline and Dorothy Joy, Jane and Polly Kimball, Bonnie Wilson, Jean Howard, Janice Dexter, Amy Lang, Mary and Nancy Russ, Julia Deane, Barbara White, Betty Burr, Lois Cameron, Cynthia Houston, Nancy Keyes, Jane Underwood, Mary Morison, Mrs. Craigin MacGarry and Mrs. R. Stewart Wilson.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mary Gillette

Teacher of modern dance at Boston Young Women's Christian Association who has just returned from Mexico City. She is wearing the costume presented to her by her pupils just before she left.

First Large Group of Waves In V-10 Classification Sworn

The first large group of Waves to be sworn in under the V-10 classification took their oath of allegiance today at the First Naval District, as Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, Director of Officer Procurement, described them as the first of hundreds to follow.

The young women were sworn in by Lieut. Harriet F. Parker, United States Naval Reserve, as apprentice seamen and will later qualify for such ratings as yeomen, radiomen, storekeepers, and specialists.

A small group of V-10's were inducted previously as the very first apprentice seamen. This included Emily Saltonstall, daughter of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Those who became Waves today are:

Mary Julia Aplin, Peabody, graduate of Salem State Teachers' College; Pauline Cronin, Cambridge, Massachusetts School of Art; Marie Helen Crowley, Dorchester, Boston Teachers' College; Elinor Margaret Flynn, Malden, Mount Holyoke College; Helen Marguerite Gibson, Lexington, Boston University; Virginia Edith Gray, Waterville, Maine, Colby College; Hazel Hill, Kingston, Tufts College; Marion L. Leary, Brookline, Posse School; Isabel Dorothy Lynch, Belmont, Framingham State Teachers' College; Louise McKee, Chelsea, Posse School; Natalie M. Patten, Tewksbury, Lowell State Teachers' College; Geraldine Pickard, Newton Centre, Regis College; Dorothy Louise Pinder, Lynn, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Harriet Ruth Radley, Salem, Boston University; Louise Scannell, Lowell, Westbrook Junior College.

Winchester Man's Gift Plan

Big blue numerals on a white field hung over a main doorway are fine symbols of the pride an organization feels in its men now in the armed forces, but if the plan of Dr. Charles H. Tozier, Winchester dentist, becomes more widely adopted, that pride will be shown in a much more tangible way.

He proposes that each business concern, or club in the United States begin a program of sending gifts to the men who formerly belonged to each group and who are now in Army khaki or Navy blues, and accompanying each package with a personal message. Financing of the gifts could be done easily and efficiently, he says, by the groups putting on non-profit entertainments and lectures.

Lexington, Mass., has adopted the plan wholeheartedly as a community, and will soon send each local boy some little luxury or necessity along with the best wishes of his neighbors. Large concerns in Boston which are carrying out the same plan are the First National Bank of Boston, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, and the Boston Edison Company, among others.

With Dr. Tozier and his photography, the pick of 10 years of picture taking throughout the western hemisphere, as the prime mover, the idea is gaining more and more adherents. But his leisure time is now well filled with these non-profit engagements, and he feels that other lecturers and entertainers must be called into service if the plan is to succeed on a large scope.

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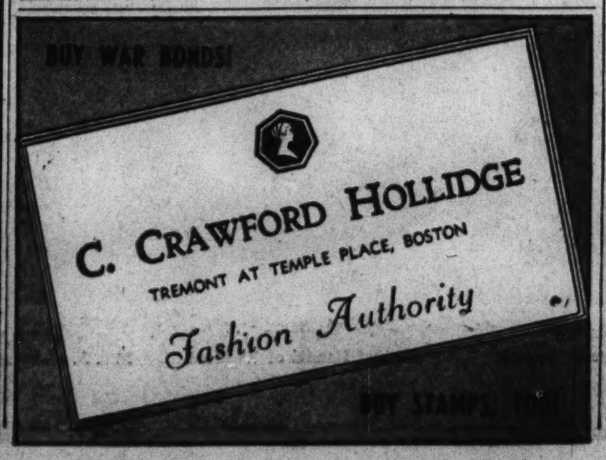

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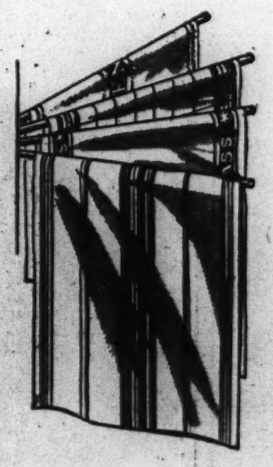

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Prices and Your Purse: Ration Book in December

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Sept. 19

Americans are scheduled to get their first "all-purpose" ration book just before Christmas. First coupon will probabaly be used for meat. A point system will allow the consumer to spend his ration on various grades and kinds.

To get a general rationing book you will have to present your sugar ration book.

Children's portions will be included in the meat ration system, with half portions probably allowed youngsters under 12 and quarter-portions for those under six.

New Lease on Gas

East Coast motorists get a new lease on gasoline on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Second page of eight coupons, will be good from Sept. 22 through Nov. 21.

Victory Food Special

Apples will be a victory food special nationally until Sept. 26. On Sept. 28 the spotlight will shift to cabbage in the Eastern and North Central States.

Need to Hustle

Shortage of maids may be a blessing in disguise to housewives in the 30 states where fuel oil is to be rationed this winter, Government officials point out. Persons who will suffer the most from 65-degree houses will be women accustomed to lolling about the house all day. This winter they will need to hustle to keep warm.

Bright Spot

Here's a bright spot in household budget news.

Automobile insurance companies are talking about reducing the cost of insurance to holders of "A" cards now that they are forced to limit their driving to something less than 5,000 miles a year.

Worst Culprits

Labor Department figures show these food items to be the worst culprits in the rising cost-of-living picture:

Lettuce—up 18 per cent between July 15 and Aug. 15.

Sweet potatoes—up 14 per cent.

Butter—up eight per cent.

Roasting chickens—up five per cent.

All of these advances were practically double the usual seasonal rise.

President Roosevelt has pointed out to Congress that uncontrolled food prices such as these cannot go much further without breaking the whole price control structure.

Rent Control

Fifty million out of the 132,000,000 in the United States will be living in areas under Federal rent control on Oct. 1.

Federal rent control on that date will come within four states of being nation-wide. Untouched to date are Delaware, Minnesota, Montana and North Dakota.

Where rental property has remained unchanged by the addition of a bathroom, installation of sidewalks or other material improvement the rent to be paid on Oct. 1 reverts back to what it was on either March 1 of this year or Oct. 1 of last.

Furnace Grates

WPB has released plenty of metal for furnace grates, but has not increased the supply of furnace accessories such as shovels, scuttles and ash cans accordingly.

Some householders are planning to use snow shovels to pitch coal—if they can buy one.

Prices in Last War

If you think prices are high now, look back at the last war. In December, 1920, a dozen eggs cost 92 cents. And when the price fell, it went down fast and far. Farm prices dropped 54 per cent between May, 1920 and May, 1921.

It's that kind of humpty-dumpty performance OPA hopes to avoid now by plugging loopholes in the present price control law.

No Football Specials

There will be no special train or bus service to football games or other sports events this fall, the Office of Defense Transportation has announced.

Local attendance at games, ODT says, "is not objectionable insofar as this travel can be accommodated by local transportation systems, especially those using steel rails rather than rubber tires."

Extra Chickens

Raising chickens will become an all-round business this year for farmers who heed Uncle Sam's appeal for 200,000,000 extra chickens during the fall and winter months to piece out the nation's tight meat supply.

The Department of Agriculture wants the extra chickens produced, and marketed during the "off season" so poultrymen and farmers can give full attention to the egg and poultry production needed in 1943.

MINDING MY Q'S AND A'S

Q. I'd like to send a cake to my fiance in the Army, but I understand cakes don't keep very well. Is there any kind of cake that will travel satisfactorily?

A. Try Rumford's Inexpensive Fruit Cake recipe . . . this kind of cake will keep fresh and moist for a week or more. Mail it in the same pan it's baked in and it will arrive in tip-top shape! P. S. Be sure to use Rumford Baking Powder — and the taste and texture will be equally tip-top! Rumford is an *all-phosphate* baking powder — contains no alum so it can never leave a bitter taste.

Inexpensive Fruit Cake

2 c. sifted flour	1 tsp. ground cinnamon
½ tsp. salt	⅓ c. butter
2 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder*	1 c. sugar
¼ tsp. ground cloves	½ c. raisins
½ tsp. ground nutmeg	½ c. currants
	1 egg
	⅔ c. milk

Sift together flour, salt, baking powder and spices, work in butter and add sugar and fruit. Mix to a soft dough with egg and milk and bake in greased shallow pan in moderate oven (350° F.) about three-quarters of an hour. No frosting needed —which makes it a doubly good traveller!

Q. My Jimmy, age 10, and Jeannie, age 8, are cookie fiends. *Try* and keep the cookie jar filled! But my sugar ration doesn't permit a lot of baking. Have you any recipes that will help me keep the cookie jar filled without emptying the sugar canister?

A. Yes indeed! Rumford Sugarless Recipes! But first of all, let me congratulate you on not trying to curb your children's cookie-appetite. You see, cookies are good for youngsters because they provide carbohydrates which give energy.

Now, about those sugarless recipes. Just sit down, take your pen in hand, and drop a card to me, asking for your FREE copy. Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, Rhode Island.

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A simple and smooth and smart rayon crepe dress . . does wonderful things with shirrings! What a figure the seaming and shirring reveal! Great, big, luminous fake pearls with a brilliant clasp outline the neck . . then are wired into a charming bow! Sizes 12 to 18.

Fifth Floor

Bible Week's Observance Oct. 12 to 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The question of what has made America will be answered in one word, "religion," by people of all faiths during the week of Oct. 12, National Bible Week in America. Maintaining that America lives because religion lives, the Laymen's National Committee, Inc., will at that time sponsor nation-wide programs in churches, halls, schools and radio hookups. The committee was founded by 11 laymen two years ago when they affirmed that the two factors that have built America were "man's consciousness of God" and his daily labor with its earnings.

"These 11 men believed that as a land of freedom America could never have come into being without a national consciousness of God," the committee said, "and that she cannot endure if this consciousness be lost."

From 11 men, the group has grown into a nation-wide organization composed of representatives of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews. Its efforts to stimulate religious thinking by every means at its command has met with a success beyond all expectation, it was stressed.

Affirmation of Faith

"Now comes Second Annual week in an hour when religious thinking is of the utmost importance," the announcement continued. "Rightly supported, Second Annual Bible Week can be made a magnificent affirmation of our faith in the God of our fathers and a fundamental factor in strengthening the hearts of the millions of us who labor at home and the great host of us who fight at the front, on land, sea and air."

Particularly among the 50,000,000 Americans found not to be members of any church does the Committee hope to spread its word in turning "people's hearts to the faith of the Bible" and encouraging reading of the Scriptures. In upholding the unity of men and in reminding them that America's material progress is not enough, since "when the spirit of God departs, Liberty dies"—as the National Bible Week poster says—the Committee feels that observance of these days, Oct. 12 to 18, will go far.

"In Europe, the resistance of Britain to totalitarian revolution has been based upon the faith nurtured in the parish churches of England," the Committee continued. "In America, our ability to resist and preserve our democracy will in the last analysis rest upon the same foundation. The political structure of America was founded upon faith in God and was a practical expression of religion. Only in so far as America is spiritually strong will she be able to defend the political ideals for which the founders of our Republic pledged their lives."

Apostle's Words Recalled

By many Bible readers, the words of the Apostle John in Revelation 1:3 are being recalled at this time—"Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein; for the time is at hand."

Activities during the week of Oct. 12 will include display in public places of the inspirational poster by Howard Chandler Christy, Chairman of the Committee; educational services designed to encourage Bible reading, one-minute radiocasts every day in the week in every state as well as longer radiocasts by leading stage and screen stars; community rallies, school pageants; and a wide use of Bible Week stamps, special stickers for use on articles mailed.

Members of the Advisory Council are Howard Kiroack, Executive Director; B. Palmer Lewis, New York State Christian Science Committee on Publication; Ray Murphy, Past National Commander of the American Legion; Dr. Paul S. Achilles, Vice-President of the Psychological Corporation; Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap; United States Navy, Retired, Francis Rufus Bellamy; Executive Vice-Chairman; Dr. George L. Brodhead, surgeon; Sara B. De Forest, Treasurer; Richard V. Goodwin, Vice-President of the Firemen's Fund Indemnity Company; Robert Lehman, Lehman Brothers, bankers; Thomas M. Peters, Vice-President of the Phosphate Mining Company; and H. C. Ramsay, Vice-President of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation.

War Correspondent's Son Gets Decoration

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19 (AP)—A war correspondent's son has been decorated for bravery in the continuing battle of the Aleutians.

Lieut. Miles A. Werner of the United States Air Corps was one of eight recipients of the air medal announced by the Alaska Defense Command. He is a son of Wade Werner, Associated Press correspondent who covered the outbreak of war in Europe.

Young Werner was a reporter on the San Francisco Chronicle when he decided to join the Air Corps. He won his wings in July.

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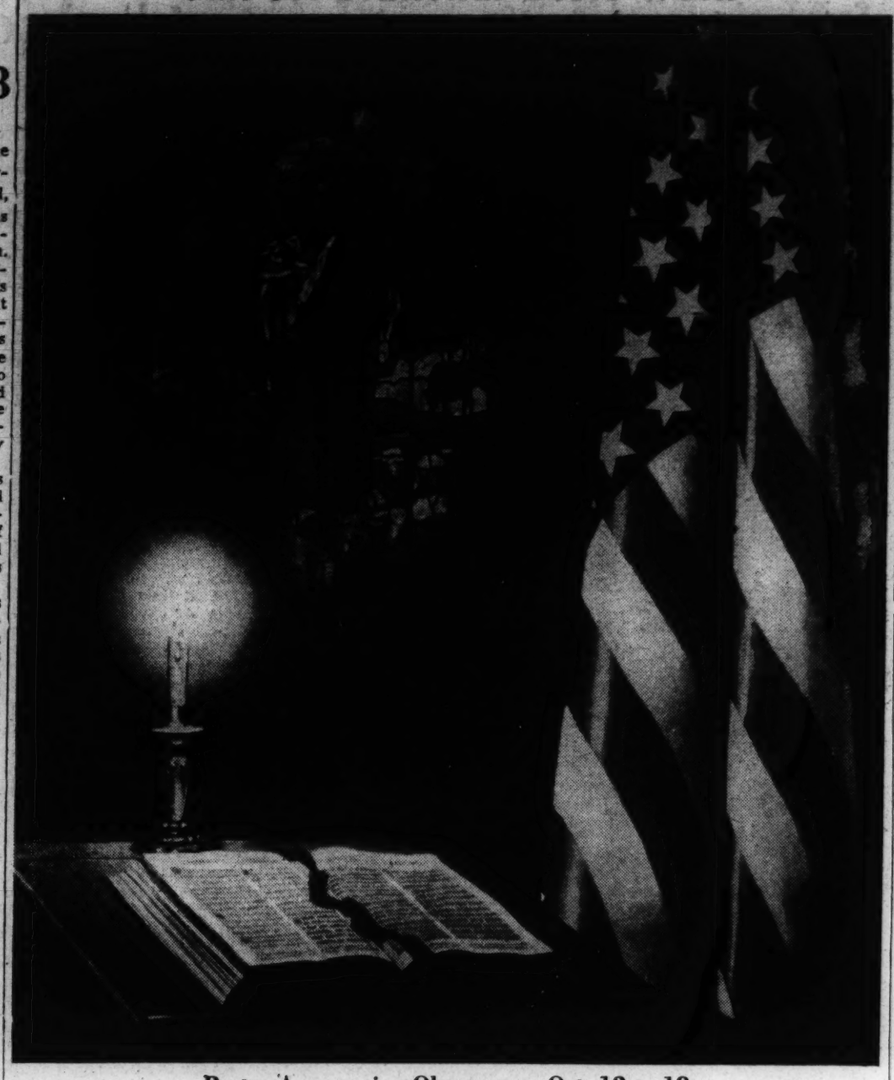

Poster Announcing Observance, Oct. 12 to 18

Shipyard Workers on the Job After Rift Over Ferry Toll

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 19 (AP)—Leaving their dispute over a five-cent ferry charge to arbitration before the Federal Maritime Commission, thousands of shipyard workers returned to their jobs today at the plants of the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company after a two-day lay-off.

Brig.-Gen. Ben M. Smith, in command of five companies of State troops on patrol here, said approximately 60 per cent of a normal working crew reported for duty this morning. This figure is near the usual number for Saturday work, he said. Some 10,000 workers left their jobs before the settlement was reached.

Prior to Thursday the shipbuilding concern maintained free ferry service. Most of the workers today reached their jobs through the Bankhead Tunnel to Pinto Island, which charges 10 cents per car toll and does not allow pedestrian traffic. There also is a roundabout highway to Pinto Island.

Mayor Charles A. Baumhauer said today "the ferries will still be running" until the City receives instructions to the contrary from the Maritime Commission, with which the municipality has a contract for the ferry operation.

New York: A strike-prohibiting contract granting wage increases that average eight cents an hour for 78,000 employees at eight Atlantic coast shipyards has been signed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The union estimated the increases would total about $15,000,000 yearly.

Pittsburgh: A committee of the C. I. O. Aluminum Workers of America announced last night it is accepting "in so far as we have any authority to do so," the War Labor Board's directive in the aluminum case which turned down union demands for a $1-a-day wage boost.

Galveston, Texas: City workers tackled the job today of removing 16-days' accumulation of refuse—the aftermath of a strike of 120 garbage disposal and street employees.

The strike ended yesterday after the Truck Drivers Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, agreed to waive demands for union recognition.

Methodists Increase Mission Contributions

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Forty-two thousand congregations of Methodists have increased their missionary contributions 20 per cent in the last three months to help the program meet war emergencies, the Rev. O. W. Auman reported.

Rationed Food Can Be Sent to Your Friends in Britain

Imagine the pleasure your friends or relatives in Britain will receive when they get a Gift Food Parcel of food that is rationed! Send them a University Travel Co. Gift Food Parcel of rationed food regularly this coming year for a Christmas gift. Recipient *does not reduce* their normal ration allowances.

It would be well not to delay in placing your Christmas order now. There are four selections to choose from, here is one, called the "Keighley"—made up of all British Empire products that are familiar to British tastes.

"Keighley" Gift Food Parcel of rationed food contains: Tin Swift's PREM; 1 lb. "Maple Leaf" Best Creamery BUTTER; ½ lb. SUGAR; ½ lb. Kraft Canadian CHEESE; Tin of Pork, Veal & Ham MEAT SPREAD; Tin of Turkey, Ham & Pork MEAT SPREAD; 15 (2-cup size) TEA BAGS.

Price complete, including packaging, shipping charges, duties, war risk insurance, $5.60. Delivery guaranteed or your money refunded. Place your Christmas orders now.

To order: send us name and full address of British recipient; send us your name and address with your check or M. O. for $5.60. We do all the rest.

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Important Announcement

U. S. TREASURY TAX SAVINGS NOTES

The Secretary of the Treasury is offering new and revised series of Treasury Tax Savings Notes and has asked the Victory Fund Committees and the banks throughout the country to assist in the distribution of these Notes. The First National Bank of Boston is pleased to cooperate in bringing the features of these Tax Savings Notes to your attention.

The purchase of these Notes will accomplish three desirable purposes:

(1) It makes it possible for you to plan a systematic accumulation out of current earnings which will be used for the later payment of Federal income taxes on these earnings;

(2) It permits you to invest these accumulations in U. S. Government securities with an attractive return on the investment between the date of accumulation and the date of tax payment;

(3) It aids the war effort by allowing the Government to use NOW these funds which in reality belong to the Government, since you are accumulating them for the ultimate payment of taxes.

Each series of these Notes carries provisions which are more favorable than those found in recent issues of Treasury Tax Notes, as follows:

SERIES A TREASURY TAX NOTES: A maximum of $5,000 may now be used for the payment of taxes in any one year as compared with the former maximum of $1,200.

SERIES C TREASURY TAX NOTES: The rate of interest on these Notes is higher than the rate on the former Series B Notes. Depending upon the length of time the Notes are held, the rate of interest increases at a graduated scale up to the final maturity of three years. Subject to conditions outlined in the summary prepared by the Treasury Department, holders, other than commercial banks, may redeem the Notes at the purchase price plus accrued interest whether or not the Notes are used for the payment of taxes. The new Notes carry the additional provision that they are eligible as collateral for loans from banking institutions only.

* * * * * * * *

WE ARE GLAD TO BE OF SERVICE TO YOU as a taxpayer of this community and to the Government, not only in bringing Tax Savings Notes to your attention but by designating a convenient place in each of our 23 banking offices where applications for purchases may be made.

Elwin E. Spencer
President

September 19, 1942

Relationships of United States and Canada Viewed as Closer Than Ever

Call Renewed For Men For Sea Service

Registration of men who have had at least some sea experience and are now urgently needed to man the rapidly growing merchant fleet, is proceeding apace at the United States Employment Service at 9 Beacon Street, Boston.

Men who register their willingness to join the merchant Marine again will be called for service as needed, officials declared. "Any man who has once been to sea can do his country no greater service than to ship again," said one official at the Employment Service.

"Two thousand new ships now scheduled for production will require 100,000 seamen, radio operators, cooks, engineers and officers to man them. The war will be won by the side that gets there 'fustest' with the 'mostest' and whether that side is our side depends upon the men who sail our ships," he said.

New ships, with new comforts, good food, and shore clubs restricted to the merchant marine await the Victory fleet sailors, it was pointed out. Pay has been greatly increased. Able-bodied seamen are making $300 a month; radio operators $400; engineers $450; cooks $300 and officers even more. In addition each man receives free life insurance in the amount of $5,000 and other services.

Today's FM Programs

WTIC, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Charles Dant's Or.; War Bond.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Edwin Le Mar, Organist.
5:15 p. m.—South American Way.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Manolettes.
6:45 p. m.—NBC Salon Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
8:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-N. Y. Giants.
4:00 p. m.—USO Calling USA; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:00 p. m.—"Peasant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Musical Interlude; Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
8:00 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.
8:15 p. m.—Army All-Stars - New York Giants football game.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Boyd Raeburn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—American Eagles Club from London.

For Sunday, Sept. 20

W43B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—We Believe.
5:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, Baritone.
5:30 p. m.—Britain to America.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Petite Musical.
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce Tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String Quartette.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Symphonic Strings
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Army All-Stars Chicago Bears football game.
4:30 p. m.—Network Program.
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear American Singing."
5:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
6:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of the Air.
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, commentator.
10:15 p. m.—"Mptual Goes to a Party."
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You." British Government Officials reply to questions from U. S. listeners.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Sept. 20

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc; 11.79mc; and 6.04mc Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Everett M. Smith

New England Apples Go All-Out for Victory

Hard hit by a severe labor shortage, due to the drain of workers by war production industries and the armed services, New England farmers are still appealing strongly for help. Upper; Louis A. Webster, Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture, left, conferring on the situation with Maine's State Commissioner of Agriculture, Carl R. Smith. Middle: "V for Victory" McIntosh apples, grown on the Old Homestead Orchards, Westford, Mass. These are similar to nine "V" apples which brought $100 each in war bonds at the New England Council luncheon at the Copley-Plaza yesterday. The apples were naturally marked with a "V" where twigs shaded the ripening fruit from the sun. Bottom: A scene repeated in many a New England orchard. Arthur W. Perrins of the Old Homestead Orchards lifts well-filled boxes of apples to his helper on a trailer truck. The youngster at the left capably handles the tractor which hauls the apples to the storage houses.

Volunteers Keep N. E. Crop Losses Down

Continued from Page 1

take over important tasks formerly performed by men.

He proposed that Massachusetts schools acquaint boys with the use of farm machinery, and the like, so that they may take over such jobs as planting and the like.

In the harvest emergency many Massachusetts schools excused boys at noon, according to Mr. Webster. Other boys considered particularly adept at making up lost school hours have been allowed to remain away from classes for some time to do farm work.

Full-Week Closing

In Westboro, he said, the schools were closed for a full week to provide farm workers and to keep equalized the entire school program for all pupils. In Boston 50 boys have been allowed to continue farm work until Oct. 1.

While both the Maine and New Hampshire Commissioners consider the long-term labor shortage acute, they both agreed that the present harvest is being handled speedily and without major loss by the volunteer help supplied.

State House employees in both States have volunteered for farm work. Schools have supplied help. In addition, Maine gained special permission from immigration authorities to bring in 1,000 men from Canada to help in the potato harvest.

Commissioner Smith said that while the principal potato pickers in Maine now are women and school children, men are urgently needed to set the barrels of potatoes on trucks for hauling. This work is impossible for women and boys and girls to handle, he pointed out.

Several hundred tons of snap beans, he added, were harvested by school boys and girls in the canning areas of Maine. The crop loss, he disclosed, was extremely small.

No Permanent Solution

Two Boy Scout camps were established in the canning areas, with 60 to 65 boys each, to help in the harvest, Mr. Smith said. Later one camp moved to Aroostook County for the potato harvest. This is manned by the older boys selected from the two previous camps.

Commissioner Felker of New Hampshire said that more women than ever are handling tractors, milking machines and other farm machinery.

But, he added, the labor shortage is becoming so severe that some farmers are being forced to sell part of the herds and cut down their acreage to permit operation of their farms by fewer personnel.

As yet, the Commissioners agreed, no real solution has yet been found to the growing labor shortage problem on the farms. Search for a solution is occupying a great portion of their time, they said.

Bushnell Would Set Aside Ban On Jurywomen and Aid War

Condemning the law which bars Massachusetts women from jury service, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell has proposed that it be set aside in order to "reduce to a minimum the need of wastage of hours in war production."

He termed the law "not only archaic, but idiotic," and told members of the Republican Women's Organizations of Massachusetts that he hoped to see the party take a stand for the removal of "this antiquated restriction."

Attorney General Bushnell predicted that justice would function just as well, "if not better, than it has in the past when this inevitable reform is placed on the law books of the Commonwealth."

He said his remarks were prompted by the action of a Superior Court Judge who last week cited four jurors for their absence from the Grand Jury, although the Court believed them engaged in war production work.

"The Court made a perfectly proper statement that the administration of justice must continue, even during the war," the Attorney General said. "In peacetime everyone familiar with the functioning of the courts knows that jurors are obliged to waste a great deal of time waiting to be called on particular cases. Some judges have made strenuous efforts in cutting this waste to a minimum, but there will always be some of it. It is inconceivable that any war production should be held up for so much as one man-hour if there are other intelligent citizens who might be called without interruption of war production."

"I see no logic at all in these times in not extending to women all of the obligations, as well as the privileges, of citizenship," Mr. Bushnell added. "Women serve on juries in one-half of the States; in fact, there have been women on American juries since as early as 1870."

Council Favors Lightfoot Pardon

The Executive Council today approved granting of a pardon to Vincent Lightfoot of Cambridge to prevent his deporttaion. On Oct. 2, 1916, Mr. Lightfoot was placed on probation in the Boston Municipal Court in connection with a charge of larceny. His criminal record would make his subject to deportation unless the pardon was granted.

At the same time the Council referred to its committee on pardons tow requests for commutation of sentence. The petitions were filed by Anthony Metalica and Philip Zlobl, sentenced in Franklin Superior Court on Nov. 19, 1936, to serve terms of 12 to 14 years for robbery. The men are seeking to have their sentences commuted to 7 to 14 years, which would make them eligible for consideration for parole.

No Water Lines Additions; Concord Users Benefit

CONCORD, N. H. Sept. 19 (AP)—The Concord Water Department has made a present of approximately $25,000 to water users by announcing that the bills for the quarterly period from July 1 to Oct. 1 have been cancelled.

The Water Board said that because of war restrictions it had been unable to make further extensions in its lines and that its policy has been to assess charges sufficient for expenses.

James H. Hustis

James H. Hustis, who passed on at his home in New York City last night, was President of the Boston & Maine Railroad from 1914 to 1926, with the exception of a short period during World War I when he was District Director of all New England railroads under Federal control. During his long railroad career, he was also a Vice-President of the New York Central road and President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. His son is the present Manager of the Grand Central Terminal in New York City.

Parkhurst Tells of Unity From the War

Log of the Port of Boston

Unity of purpose in the war effort has served to bring Canada and the United States closer together than ever before, Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, declared today.

Mr. Parkhurst has just returned from the annual meeting of the American Association of Port Authorities at Hamilton, Ont.

From a port viewpoint in particular, the entire North American port effort never has been more co-ordinated than it is today, he said, pointing out that the gathering of port interests from leading seaports on all three American seaboards, as well as from Canadian ports, was the most outstanding example of international friendship he had ever witnessed.

Port protection was discussed at length among the wide range of other topics considered. All the speakers stressed the need of unity and the "burying of the hatchet" of competition between individual ports. "It is now one common cause," he said, "and every effort must be made to help those who move ships and troops." This keynote of the meetings W This keynote of the meetings brought out the fact that the efficiency, knowledge, and experience of all concerned were needed for the war effort which must come first, he said.

Angus Lewis Macdonald, Minister of National Defense for Naval Services for Canada, and a graduate of Harvard Law School, spoke of the miraculous growth of Canadian shipyards and declared that Canada's Navy is now 30 times greater in ships alone than at the start of the war. At the end of the last fiscal year there were more than 400 ships under command of the Royal Canadian Navy, he told the delegates.

Personnel Inspector

Breaking a custom that has become a tradition by long usage, the office of Shipping Commissioner has been renamed "Inspector of Personnel," the most drastic change perhaps of many that are being made. The office is now a part of the Merchant Marine Inspection Service, and Leo F. O'Brien, formerly Shipping Commissioner at Boston becomes Senior Inspector of Personnel. Offices have been moved from 408 Atlantic Avenue, to 40 Broad Street, where many other branches of Coast Guard activity are quartered. Another radical change is the renaming of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation (formerly the Steamboat Inspection Service) to Merchant Marine Inspection Office, also moved to 40 Broad Street from Atlantic Avenue.

Capt. Charles M. Lyons, formerly supervising inspector for New England is now known as Supervising Marine Inspector, First Naval District, with offices on the 13th floor of the Custom House instead of 408 Atlantic Avenue. Local inspectors of hulls and boilers have been re-classified as follows: Capt. Frederick S. Walker is now Merchant Marine Inspector in Charge; George T. Hammond, Senior Merchant Marine Inspector of Material, and assistants, Merchant Marine Inspectors. Their new quarters are at 40 Broad Street. Another change is the moving of the motor boat registration from the custom house to 40 Broad Street. Since becoming a part of the Coast Guard, this office handles all motor boat registrations for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the work being in charge of Richard Taylor, formerly a Customs official.

Plan Opposed

Unanimous opposition to the proposal of the New Haven Railroad to eliminate the Army Base, and Commonwealth Pier 5, both in South Boston as "stations" was voiced at the hearing in the Hotel Lenox this week before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The New Haven itself was the only voice raised in defense of the proposal. In effect this would shift the cost of loading and unloading at those points from the railroad to the shipper or receiver of freight. Briefs are to be filed by Oct. 15.

Port Conditions

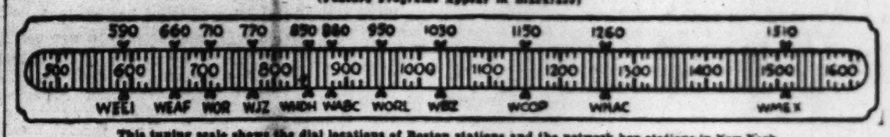
Shipping and transportation men have been appointed to a Port Conditions Committee, whose duty will be to keep the ports of Boston, Portland and Providence under constant watch with a view to maintaining "liquid" conditions, adaptable to the movement of freight traffic. The new committee will meet every Monday in South Station, Boston, to cope with current problems and plan future movement of cargoes.

Boston's port conditions are not as black as in the early days of this year, it is admitted in a letter to Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, from the editor of a national monthly magazine not available on news stands. The magazine carried an article in the June issue entitled "Who Should Get the Ships," in which Boston was described in most unfavorable terms. Mr. Parkhurst took exception to the article and wrote the editor. The answer admits that conditions referred to harked back to the early part of 1942.

Leon Stone

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Reporter; Music	James M. Landis	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Ray Miland	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45			Mrs. Mark W. Murrill	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Art Moger, Talk	Terrace Room Ensemble	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	Terrace Room Ensemble	Col. Frank Knox: American Legion Convention	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures,	Al & Lee Reiser, piano.	Robert P. Patterson		Nancy Mace, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	U. S. Coast Guard	News Service	Baseball Fans Interview	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and Books": interview.	American Legion Convention: speakers	"Autumn Leaves": music	Boston Braves - N. Y. Giants baseball game	Victory Program
2:15			"Autumn Leaves": music		Coast Guard Parade
2:30	United We Stand	Air Express Music	Matinee in Rhythm	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's Program	Matinee in Rhythm	Giants baseball game	News reports
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air Force Band	Adventures in Research	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Buffalo Serenade		"Saturday Special"	Giants baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Report to Nation...	Air Express Music	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Report to Nation	Saturday Serenade	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Giants baseball game	Wartime Buying; Music
4:00	"Hello from Hawaii":	News Service	Pan American Holiday	USO Calling USA	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	USO Calling USA; Music	Dance Matinee: records
4:30	Louis Johnson, talk	Club Matinee: variety	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Ted Husing; Sports	Club Matinee: News	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Matinee at Meadowbrook; Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Sports Program	NBC Concert Orch.; H. Leopold Spitalny, cond.	Navy Bulletin Board: Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Terry O'Toole's Variety Show
5:15		Air Express Music			Sports; Music
5:30		Dance Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Comments	News reports
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Dance Orchestra	"Mandolettes"	Navy Bulletin Board	
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports Dramatization	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Sportscast	News Review		Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says"	Music; Mickey Alpert's Orchestra	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz		News Service
7:30	Man Battle Stations	"Swop Night"	Ramin & Bauer, piano	Confidentially Yours"	Vincent Youmen's Music
7:45	Farrell; Talk	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Soldiers With Wings"; guests	Roy Porter, News	"Abie's Irish Rose": serial	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Excursions in Science
8:15		"Gibbs & Finney"; sk.			Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Commandos: drama	"Green Hornet": drama	"Truth or Consequences": quiz program	Army All-Stars-N. Y. Giants football game	Rudolph Friml's Orch
8:45	Commandos; News	"Green Hornet": drama		Army All-Stars-N. Y.	Rudolph Friml's Orch
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	Summer Symphony Concert, Desire Defauw, conductor	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Giants football game	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15				Army All-Stars-N. Y.	
9:30	"Saturday Night	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	"Hot Copy"; newspaper serial	Giants football game	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45				Army All-Stars-N. Y.	
10:00	Serenade"; music.	New Prescott Show	Sports Newsreel	Giants football game	Five Star News
10:15	Joseph R. Eastman	New Prescott Show	"Labor for Victory"; talks	Army All-Stars-N. Y.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	"War Information"	Stag Party: variety	Ted Steel's Club; Bud	Giants football game	Lawrence Welk's Orch
10:45	News; Rideout	Stag Party: variety	Hulick, guest	Army-Giants football	Griff Williams' Orchestra
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Sports Program	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Visit to American Eagle	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Musical Program; News	Music You Want	Club, London	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burh Burhman, organ recital	News Service	News; Charles M. Courboin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Religious program		Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45		Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs; organ recital	Variety Music; Samuel Pisher, conductor	Church School of Air		Religious service
9:30	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"	"Uncle Bob"; children's program	Religious service
9:45			"Words and Music"		Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; drama	"Highlights of the Bible"	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; drama	"Highlights of the Bible"	Religious program	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Religious services	Vi & Vilma; songs; piano	Walter Compton, News	Services of The Mother
11:00	News; "Everybody's Church"; guest	Religious services	News; Rhapsody of the Rockies; orchestra	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
11:15		Religious services			
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guests	Religious services	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul	
11:45		Religious services	Olivoi Santora, songs		
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	Silver Strings	News; Dance orchestra	News report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	Political Talk	Dance orchestra	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45			Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Concert Miniatures.	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	Piano Club of Air.		Ted Steele; Novachord	Camp Wheeler Post Band	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	News; Bobby Tucker and chorus	Cavalcade of Song	Rt. Hon. Vincent Halifax	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45		Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Studio speaker
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Army All-Stars Chicago Bears football game	Dance Review
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade		Dance Review
2:30	Syncopation Piece.,	Show of Yesterday and Today	Round Table Discussion.	Army All-Stars Chicago Bears football game	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45	Syncopation; News.		Round Table Discussion		
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony;	News Service	Music for Neighbors	Army All-Stars Chicago Bears football game	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15		Poetry and organ	World News Parade		Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Howard Barlow, conductor	Pan Americana: music	"The Army Hour"; drama; speakers; band; choir	Army All-Stars Chicago Bears football game	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		Pan Americana: music			Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Yom Kippur Prgrm: speakers; choir	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Army All-Stars Chicago Bears football game	Religious program
4:15		Religious program	"The Army Hour"		Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz' Or.; Oscar Levant,	Adrian O'Brien and Alice O'Leary, songs	Yom Kippur Program: speakers; music	Network program	Sibelius Melodies
4:45				Network program	Irish Music
5:00	Family Hour; Gladys Swarthout; Deems Taylor; chorus	Moylan Sisters, songs	News; Musicale	"I Hear America Singing"	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:15		Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Music of the Americas"		Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	Lyn U. Stambaugh	Army-Navy Game	"Britain to America";	"Halls of Montezuma"	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	Army-Navy Game	Leslie Howard, m. c.	Marine Corps Show	Concert Music
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Religious program	Garden Gossip	"First Nighter"; "Great Bell of Kremlin"; drm.	Baseball scores; News
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	Religious program	U. S. Coast Guard Band		Lower Basin Street Music
6:30	Bergt. Gene Autry; drama; music	Concert Memories	'The Great Gildersleeve': drama	News Service	Religious program
6:45		"Orchid to You"; songs		Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	Our Secret Weapon	News; Sports	Lionel Barrymore in "Mayor of the Town"	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:15	Melody Weavers	Man Battle Stations		Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:30	'We, the People. at War'; interviews	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelley, m. c.	'Bandwagon': Tobe Reed, master of ceremonies	Young People's Church of the Air	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Earl Godwin, News	Edgar Bergen; Charlie McCarthy; D. Ameche	American Forum of the Air	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Gibbs & Finney, sketch.			Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Dr. I. Doctor"; drama; E. Sevareid	Inner Sanctum Mystery; dramatic sketch	"Our Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	American Forum of Air, Gabriel Heatter, News	Classical Album
8:45					
9:00	Radio Readers Digest; drama; music	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:15					
9:30	Star Theater; Jane Froman; or.; songs	"The Parker Family"; Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Familiar Music	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:45		Dorothy Thompson			
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra and chorus	John B. Hughes, News	They, Too, Liked Music,
10:15				"Mutual Goes to a Party"	They, Too, Liked Music,
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy"; OWM Dramatic Series	News report
10:45	Dance Time		Religious program		Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00	News; E. Sevareid.	News; "Your Sunday Symphony"	News Commentator	News Service	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:15	They Live Forever.		Cesar Saerchinger; news	Dance orchestra	U S Army Recruiting.
11:30	They Live Forever.	"Your Sunday Symphony"; News	"The Triumphant Egg".	'Answering You' British Govt Officials Program	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra		"The Triumphant Egg"		Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Talk; "Rhythm Five"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Swing Time	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	"The Quintones"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	American Legion Convention	"David Harum"; sketch.	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Singing Sam	George & Dixie	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent";	National Farm and Home Hour; talks; music	American Legion Conv.	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Salon Serenade	Music; "Orchid"	
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble,	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Organ; songs	Gene & Glenn, songs	Les Brown's Orchestra	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Treasury Star Parade	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Newscast; songs	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Music; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Quiding Light"; sketch	U. S. Naval Academy Band	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital		News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Telegraphic reports: Boston Red Sox-New York baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	"Exploring Music";	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Columbia Con. Orch.	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports: Boston Red Sox baseball game	Wartime Buying
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"; sketch		Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	American Legion Conven.	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Dance Matinee
4:30	"Family Front"; sk.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-New York baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:45	Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch		Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety show
5:15		Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	
5:30	Lyan U. Stambaugh	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	Meet the Band	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker; songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Major Hoople: comedy	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Pay-Roll talk; music	Major Hoople: comedy	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Dinning Sisters	"Red Ryder"; drama	"How About It, Girls"
7:45			News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Ballads
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger News
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks, sopr'no;	"The Adventures of Bulldog Drummond"	WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.		
9:00	Theater: New Green Pastures	"Counter-Spy"; drama	"Great Artists"; Lawrence Tibbett; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	I Was My Valley; M. O'Hara, W. Pidgeon, D. Crisp	"Counter-Spy"; drama		News Service	
9:30		Harry James Orchestra. H. James Orch.; comedy	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half"; quiz show	Classical Album
9:45			"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"		Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Josephine Antoine; Wm. Miller; R. Sahmidt, songs	Raymond Gram Swing	News report; Defense
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Alias John Freedom"	World's Most Honored Music	"Our Morals"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense	"Alias John Freedom"		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra		"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Victory Forum	Dance orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of Music	Fisherman's Program; News	"Lands of the Free"; recorded	"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; music; Music; News

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 9.1 meg, 29.5m.
London—6:45 p. m.—Listening Post, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 9.1meg, 29.9m.
London—9 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Radio Club, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Melbourne—9:15 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLO-I, 15.31meg, 19.7m.
Sydney—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLG-2, 9.58meg, 31.3m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's

'Beat the Band' and 'Eve of St. Mark' Open in Boston Next Week

Abbott Musical Due Monday; New Anderson Play Thursday

Two new stage productions arrive in town next week to add interest to the gradually developing season. One of them, George Abbott's new musical, "Beat the Band," will make its debut at the Shubert Theater Monday evening for a two weeks' engagement before opening in New York. The other, Maxwell Anderson's new play, "The Eve of St. Mark," will have its premiere Thursday evening at the Wilbur, where it will continue for 12 performances preliminary to a Manhattan run.

"Count Me In," the new musical comedy which has been trying out at the Shubert for the past fortnight, will continue in town for one more week but will move Monday from the Shubert to the Majestic.

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"Franklin Street" Postponed

"Franklin Street," which was to have opened the Colonial on Sept. 28 has now been indefinitely postponed.

At the Wilbur, mail orders are now being received for the three-week engagement of "Life with Father," starting on Monday, Oct. 5. Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore head the company which is bringing the play back to Boston.

The Plymouth will open its doors on Oct. 5, with a new production by Dwight Deere Wiman. This is "The Damask Cheek" a new play by John van Druten and Lloyd Morris, with Flora Robson to head the cast.

On the same evening at the Majestic, the Boston Comic Opera Company will begin a limited engagement of Gilbert and Sullivan operas with "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Iolanthe" to divide the first week.

The Theater Guild will open its Boston season on Monday, Oct. 12, with Ketti Frings' comedy, "Mr. Sycamore." Lillian Gish has been engaged to co-star with Stuart Erwin and is on her way East from Hollywood, to join in rehearsals of the play, which are now under way in New York. This will be her first appearance in a Theater Guild play.

Later in the month, on Oct. 26, "Guest in the House" is expected to arrive at the Plymouth with Nancy Kelly and Louise Campbell to head the cast.

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First Since "Too Many Girls'

"Beat the Band" is Mr. Abbott's first musical comedy to open in Boston since "Too Many Girls." His musical show of last season in New York, "Best Foot Forward," has not been seen here yet.

Jack Whiting, Susan Miller, Jerry Lester, Romo Vincent, Toni Gilman, Eunice Healey, and Juanita Juarez head the cast for the new show. George Marion, Jr., and Mr. Abbott wrote the book. Music is by Johnny Green and lyrics by Mr. Marion. Dances have been directed by David Lichine, formerly of the Russian ballet and more recently of Hollywood. Settings and costumes are by Samuel Leve and Freddy Wittop.

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New Anderson Play

Information from the Playwrights' Company, which is presenting "The Eve of St. Mark," says that the play moves from a quiet New England farm to an outpost in the Philippines and back. Along the way are scenes at a Southern army camp and at an embarkation pier. Some 12 scenes and seven settings are to be found in the two acts.

The play, which is the twenty-third by Maxwell Anderson to be produced, seeks to trace many of the typical readjustments experienced by members of an American family as a result of the war. Aline MacMahon plays the role of the mother, and heads a cast which includes William Prince, Mary Rolfe, Matt Crowley, George Mathews, Joan Dolan, Robert Williams, Toni Favor, James Monks, Grover Burgess, Charles Ellis, Carl Gose, Edward O'Shea, and Nick Perry.

Lem Ward is directing the production. Settings are by Howard Bay, and the lighting is by Moe Hack.

Rehearsing for 'Beat the Band'

Eunice Healey, specialty dancer, shows Evelyn Brooks a step while David Lichine, dance director, and George Abbott watch others in Mr. Abbott's show, which opens at the Shubert Monday.

B. U. Is Opening on Monday With More Girls Than Boys

Fewer boys and more girls are expected at Boston University as it opens its seventy-fourth year next Monday.

The increase in co-eds is credited to the demand for specially trained women in war industry. The absent men have gone into the war. The drop in men's attendance this year, however, is expected to be slight.

More than 40 professors will also be missing on leaves to serve in the Army or Navy or do civilian war work in their specialties.

While the total enrollment of the day undergraduate college will be smaller than normal, the evening college will probably be larger.

This also is due to the war, which has increased the need for evening courses related to war industry. Inquiries about night study have run 50 per cent greater than a year ago.

Five new evening courses designed to help in the war program have been set up in the college of commerce.

Continuing on its speed-up program, the University will dispense with all recesses except Thanksgiving and Christmas and limit the Christmas vacation to one week. The first semester will be completed in mid-January instead of February, and the second half-year, beginning immediately, will close at the end of May instead of in June.

President Daniel L. Marsh has announced 131 faculty changes for the new year with 17 retirements, 43 leaves of absence, 23 promotions and 48 new appointments.

Two new deans will begin their first full academic year as head of their schools. Dean Elwood H. Hettrick succeeds Dean-Emeritus Melvin M. Johnson, nationally-known legal authority, as director of the University's 71-year-old school of law. Dean Donald D. Durrell assumes his new duties as director of the school of education succeeding Dean-Emeritus Jesse B. Davis, prominent educator.

Register Early Next Week

Freshmen in five undergraduate colleges register Monday. Upperclassmen will enroll Tuesday and Wednesday, and classes will begin Thursday morning in all but two of the University's undergraduate colleges and graduate schools.

First-year students of the colleges of business administration, music, liberal arts, practical arts and letters and schools of education, theology, social work and graduate school will enroll Monday.

Only the Sargent College of Physical Education and the school of law will not open with the rest of the University. Sargent girls are now participating in their annual fall camp program at Peterborough, N. H., and will return for opening of classes Sept. 29.

The school of law, operating on its wartime schedule, continued classes for 15 weeks after graduation to allow students to obtain a full semester's credit toward degress during the summer. Law school students will return for registration for the fall semester Sept. 30.

Night Courses Popular

More than 40 instructors will offer approximately 115 courses in the evening curriculum. Prof. Leo D. O'Neil, director of the evening program, said:

"We have had about 50 per cent more inquiries this year over last regarding various courses. I think that the evening college of commerce will have an increase of more than 100 students bringing its registration figures up to 2,500.

"The two most popular programs on the evening curriculum are accounting and management and both have expanded because of the war emphasis on these fields. Our insurance courses also are increasing in popularity among evening students."

On B. U. Leave

© Bachrach

Brenda B. Boynton

Sole woman member of the faculty of Boston University to be away on military service when school reopens next Monday. Miss Boynton is an instructor of physical education in the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. She was awarded a commission with the WAAC and left with the first group of New England women for officers' training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. She was granted a leave of absence from B. U.

Jehovah Witness Asks Army Writ

Claiming that he was illegally inducted into the Army and is now being restrained of his liberty, William Louis Diamond of Charlton, Mass., a member of the religious sect of Jehovah's Witnesses, yesterday filed application for a write of habeas corpus in the United States District Court of Boston against commanding officers of recruiting and induction centers at Springfield and Fort Devens.

The Court issued a summons to show cause and a hearing has been set for Sept. 28.

According to the petition Mr. Diamond refused to take the oath at Springfield. After questioning and cross-examination, he claimed he was told that the oath would be read again and regardless of whether he took it or raised his right hand he would be considered inducted into the Army.

Defauw to Conclude Series

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Désiré Defauw conducts the final concert of the Summer Symphony series in a program consisting of Grétry's Ballet Suite—"Céphale et Procris"; Lekeu's Adagio in C minor for string orchestra; and Ysaye's Fantaisie on a Walloon Theme, BLUE—WHDH, 9 p. m.

Congressional reaction to constitutional issues raised by President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech on farm prices and wages are discussed by Senator Robert A. Taft; Alexander Jones, managing editor of the Washington Post; and Phelps Adams of the New York Sun. "People's Platform," CBS—WEEI, 7 p. m.

Sunday

E. Power Biggs, organist, will give the first of 10 weekly organ recitals from the Germanic Museum of Harvard University, opening his program with Handel's Concerto No. 2, in B flat; D'Aquin's "Noël Grand Jeu et Duo" and "The Cuckoo" by the same composer; and Bach's Tocatta and Fugue in D minor, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Josefa Rosanska, pianist, will accompany the Music Hall String Quartet in the Adagio and Finale of Dvořák's Quartet in E flat, and in the first movement of Reynaldo Hahn's Piano Quintet. For her solos Miss Rosanska plays Chopin's Nocturne in E minor and Rachmaninoff's Prelude in G minor, "Music Hall of the Air," Blue-WHDH, 12:30 p. m. John Herrick, baritone, is soloist.

Howard Barlow celebrates his fifteenth anniversary as conductor of the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony by leading that ensemble in a symphony by his colleague, Bernard Herrmann, and in Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Oscar Levant, pianist-composer, is guest on the André Kostelanetz program, playing Gershwin's Second and Third Preludes for piano, and "Rhapsody in Blue." Albert Spalding's solo is Lecuona's "Andalucia," CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Charles Laughton is starred in a mystery drama on "Radio Reader's Digest." Roland Young will appear in a dramatization of James Thurber's "The Dog That Bites People," and Harry Sherman, economist, will discuss "Invisible Greenbacks," an article on inflation. Conrad Nagel, master-of-ceremonies. CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

"The Great Bell of the Kremlin," by Edwin M. Marshall, a story about a Russian family during Napoleon's march on Moscow, will be presented on the "First Nighter" program, with Barbara Yuddy and Les Tremayne playing the leading roles, MBS-WNAC, 6 p. m.

Parity prices for farm goods, and their relationship to the President's anti-inflation program, will be discussed on the "Chicago Round Table." Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, is one of the speakers, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Four views on President Roosevelt's Labor Day message for an all-out war against inflation, will be expressed on "American Forum of the Air." Speakers are Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; Congressman Stephen M. Young; Boris Shishkin, economist, American Federation of Labor, and Albert Goss, Master of the National Grange, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Viscount Halifax is to speak on "War and Faith," NBC-WBZ, 1:30 p. m.

Dorothy Thompson begins a series of weekly news and comment, Blue-WHDH, 9:45 p. m.

Music Notes

Tikhon Khrennikov, the young composer of Soviet Russia whose music has attracted general attention, will be first heard in Boston when his Symphony is performed by Serge Koussevitzky in the coming season of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The season will open in Symphony Hall on Oct. 9.

The opening program of the season will consist of the Second Symphony of Beethoven in D major, and the new Seventh Symphony of Shostakovitch, which is dedicated to the city of Leningrad and the first movement of which was composed in the Russian capital while it was under siege last autumn.

The sale of subscription tickets is now open at Symphony Hall for each of the four series (24 Friday afternoon, 24 Saturday evening, six Monday evening, and six Tuesday afternoon concerts).

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Celebrity Series

The Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon concert season opens Oct. 25 with the appearance of Sergei Rachmaninoff. This will be the first Sunday afternoon event in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series. Approximately 1,800 subscriptions have been assigned to date, and this represents a total of almost 13,000 concert, opera, and ballet tickets to be mailed shortly to subscribers.

Interest in the Trapp Family has justified a second performance by them Tuesday evening, Nov. 17; the first takes place Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15.

Ruth Draper is also proving so popular that the Friday night, Jan. 15, performance will be supplemented by a performance, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16.

Adagio With Dialogue

In the current musical show, "Count Me In," that lively celebration of the American family in wartime, two young dancers stand out for taste and restraint. They are Gower & Jeanne, a dance duo who appeared in Boston last fall with the short-lived musical, "The Lady Comes Across."

In "Count Me In," one of their numbers is an adagio with spoken dialogue, beautifully executed, beautifully timed, and moving to the brink of tears. For with the utmost delicacy, the lightest of touches, and without a trace of sentimentality, they epitomize all the farewells that are being said by American soldier lads and their lasses today.

"Will you wait for me, Jeanne?" the boy asks. And it is the voice (and gesture) of American youth in uniform. And when the girl answers, "Of course I will," it is American girlhood responding.

They are ballet dancers primarily, though they usually end their numbers with a jazzed coda. Gower has the elegance of bearing that marks him a danseur long before he begins to dance in his speaking part as one of the leading juveniles. Jeanne is fragile and dainty and wears her hair with the unglamorous neatness of the ballet danseuse. They are an admirably matched pair, and deserve the especial recognition they are receiving.

This is not to overlook the likable Hal Leroy, his engaging presence, or skilful tapping.

The rest of the dancing in this show is comparatively undistinguished. Nothing is so meaningless as modern dance trying to be meaningful. Over-dancing is as unsatisfactory as over-acting. The chorus dancing has vitality, some variety, and little else. It is not up to dance director Robert Alton's customary standard. And the loose-jointed, the contortionist, so often featured in musical shows, distorts limberness into an aspect of abnormality, without grace or rhythm.

The rightful dance stars of this show are Gower & Jeanne, and Hal Leroy.

M. L.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Jealousy," by M. Louis Verneuil. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Museum of Fine Arts—First in the series of Victory Concerts. 4:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist, Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, Leo Litwin, accompanist 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 2, 5, 8. "The Magnificent Ambersons," Dolores Costello, Joseph Cotten. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Give Out Sisters," with the Andrews Sisters, Charles Butterworth. 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"Monastery." 2:40, 5, 7:20, 10. "Annie Laurie," 1, 3:40, 6, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Flying with Music." 9:50 a. m., 1:30, 5:05, 8:35. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore—"Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30. "Private Buckaroo," Harry James, Andrews Sisters. 2:30, 5:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Cary, Jean Phillips. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:40 a. m., 3:30, 9:40.

Modern—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Old South Newsreel—"New Soldiers Are Tough." "Battle of Midway." "Kaltenborn." "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:35, 10:20. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenberg. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "The Battle of Midway." 12:07, 3:02, 5:57, 8:52.

Paramount—"Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Charles Butterworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:10. "Tombstones," Richard Dix, Kent Taylor. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:05, 9:35.

Scollay—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"The Battle of Midway." "The F. B. I. Front." "More About Nostradamus." "Glen Gray and His Casa Loma Occupations." "Russia's Baku." "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 12:50, 3:50, 7:08, 10:17. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 11:30 a. m., 2:29, 5:38, 8:47. "Battle of Midway." 2:10, 5:19, 8:28.

Telepix—"Stalingrad." "March of Time." "Glen Gray and Band." "Quebec," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:40, 8:20. "Battle of Midway." 10:40 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:30. "Manhunt," 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:55.

Tremont—"Tin Pan Alley," John Payne, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan, Charles Boyer. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:25, 6:40, 10.

Uptown—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 2:35, 5:30, 8:20. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Jack Haley. 1:10, 4, 6:30, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Jack Haley. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. Continuous from 2-11.
Allston: "Kennel Murder," William Powell, Mary Astor. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Who is Hope Schuyler?" Shelia Ryan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:42, 8. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3, 9:27.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles, Maria Montez. 1:50, 5, 8. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore, John Hall. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.
Coolidge Corner: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, John Hall. Peter Lorre. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 2:50, 5:15, 9:15.
Cleveland Circle: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. Continuous from 2.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "10 Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Secret Agent of Japan," Lynn Bari, Preston Foster. 2, 8.
University: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "The Gold Rush," Charles Chaplin. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Dianna Barrymore. "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:14, 6:43, 9:57. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:28, 4:45, 8:00.
Codman: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestom: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt, Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 3:27, 7, 9:49. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 2, 5:06, 8:06.
Park: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaicat: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Ralph Bellamy. 2:30, 6, 9. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downes, Jane Frazee. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2, 5:08, 8:16. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:22, 6:30, 9:38.
Mystic: "There's One Born Every Minutes," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Sea Raiders Serial. No. 3." Dead End Kids. 1:35, 5, 8:05. "Strange Case of Dr. X," Lionel Atwill. 3:39, 6:44, 9:49. "Lawless Plainsman," Charles Starret. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.
Strand: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 3:35, 6:45, 9:45. "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:18, 4:33, 7:48. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:14, 6:29, 9:44.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "What's Cookin'," 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft 1:00, 4:35, 8:40. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2:20, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Escape from Hong Kong," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2, 8.
Strand: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "The Girl from Alaska," Jean Parker. From dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry, 2, 8.
Strand: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 2:18, 7:54. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 3:57, 9:33.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Always in My Heart." Kay Francis. "Bombs Over Burma," Anna May Wong. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Fantasia." "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable. 1:30, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater — "Suspicion," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders, Wendie Barry. From dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:48, 8:09. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2:18, 6:30, 9:48.

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Siberian Reinforcements Aid Stalingrad Defense

Continued from Page 1

effort to halt and turn back the German divisions.

Guns flamed in other sectors of the Eastern Front from the Karelian Isthmus to the Central Caucasus. Russians emphasized Soviet gains in a diversionary offensive in the Voronezh area, 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

The Germans, however, developed continuous attacks both in the northwestern section of Stalingrad and against a Soviet-held height dominating the center of the city. Some of the invaders were reported arrayed in Soviet Army uniforms and using tanks bearing Russian insignia.

Siberian-trained troops in high spirits moved into the firing lines at Stalingrad. They were among the thousands headed westward to join the Russian Army's veterans.

Some of these appear to have struck directly across the Volga River at the neck of the Axis salient into the industrial center, for the Berlin communiqué said a "relief attack made by strong enemy infantry and armored units from the north" against a German wedge "collapsed with heavy loss."

The German communiqué may have been referring simply to counterattack from Stalingrad but the Russians have placed the northwestern battle sector within the outskirts of the city.

The Russians said Russian Army men, fighting through a network of barbed wire, mine fields, pillboxes and dugouts, had captured several additional settlements in the basin of the upper Don about Voronezh and that street fighting was progressing in others.

Important Capture On Karelian Front

Karelian Front troops were credited with the capture of an important height in hand-to-hand fighting which cost 400 fatalities among the Finns.

The Berlin Radio, referring to a region which the Russians call the Kalinin Front, reported that the Russian Army had launched big attacks against German positions along a four-mile section southeast of Lake Ilmen.

Heavy concentrations of German tank strength were noted in the battle of the Central Caucasus, but official accounts said the invaders were hammered hard in the Mozdoz area of the Terek River Valley.

The German High Command declared that Nazi troops had broken through mined and strongly fortified Russian lines on the Terek River and evicted Russian Army detachments from several dominating heights.

At Stalingrad, the Russians, unable entirely to oust a wedge driven into the city's streets Sept. 18 in the third of a series of German drives from the northwest, fenced off their holdings with gun and bayonet and Red Star said they gave no further ground in the city.

The mid-day Soviet communiqué emphasized the repulse of attack by the Russians, who are fighting through a din of shellfire and bombing threaded with the wail of Stuka sirens.

Madagascar:

New British Landing At East Coast Town

Brickaville, on the east coast of Madagascar where the British have apparently made a new landing, is 100 miles due east of Tananarive, the Capital, and 70 miles southwest of Tamatave, Madagascar's chief commercial port, where the British made their first landings on the east coast Sept. 18 following their original west coast landings 10 days ago.

Both a highway and railroad connect Brickaville and Tananarive and it presumably was to gain access to these strategic communications that the British put the new force ashore. The French described it as composed of light units.

There was no further report from Vichy or other sources on the progress of British forces pushing toward Tananarive from four landings on the west coast.

A British commentator in London said, however, that the methodical occupation of Madagascar was proceeding and that one British column advancing from Majunga, on the west coast, was less than 60 miles from Tananarive.

This informant said there was a possibility that French forces might be concentrating at the Capital for a stand but that at present resistance was negligible and only a few British casualties had been suffered.

Solomons:

'Harassing Raid' Made on Rabaul

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia reported that Flying Fortresses had made a "harassing night raid" on Rabaul, New Britain—an important Japanese base for operations in the Solomon Islands—and started fires visible for 50 miles. Other planes attacked Salamaua, Lae and Buna in New Guinea.

The most immediate supply point for the Japanese now trying to push down the south side of the Owen Stanley Range toward the United Nations base at Port Moresby is at Buna on the northeast New Guinea coast. United Nations' fighters swooped down on Japanese transport and supply facilities there and strafed them with machine-gun and cannon fire.

A reconnaissance unit, surveying the effect of the Sept. 17 attack on the port, reported 27 burned barges, used to carry supplies along the coast, on the beach.

Farther up the New Guinea coast at Salamaua and Lae, heavy bombers started "numerous fires," a communiqué said.

Fighting on the road to Port Moresby yesterday was described in the communiqué as mnior and apparently as still centered in the vicinity of the village of Ioribaiwa on the south side of the range. The action presumably was limited to patrol skirmishes in difficult terrain, which both the Australians and Japanese have found suited for infiltration, ambush and flanking maneuvers.

A spokesman in Australia disclosed that organized resistance to the Japanese is continuing on the Island of Timor northwest of Darwin. A small force of Australians has held out there against bitter Japanese efforts to dislodge and destroy it, the spokesman said.

Egypt:

Allied Bombers Attack Freighter

Dispatches from Cairo said United Nations bombers attacked a 2,000-ton merchant vessel in the Central Mediterranean Sept. 17, bringing it to a halt with a heavy port list, and the same night torpedo-carrying planes scored hits on one large ship and smaller vessels off Tobruk.

On the El Alamein desert front the only activity Sept. 18 was that of patrols and artillery gunners. Air activity over the desert was reported on a "small scale."

Sinkings:

Germans Claim 19 Ships Sunk

The German High Command said that U-boats had sunk 19 vessels totaling 100,000 tons "in fierce combat in the Caribbean, off Africa, in the St. Lawrence and in the Arctic."

One tugboat also was sunk, it said, and three other vessels torpedoed.

This enemy claim was unconfirmed. No time factor was given in the Nazi report to provide a basis for comparison with United Nations announcements.

In Rome the Italian High Command said an Italian torpedo boat had sunk a British submarine in the Mediterranean. This report also was unconfirmed in United Nations quarters.

Meanwhile, according to an Ottawa dispatch, the destroyer Assiniboine has been credited officially with having sunk a German submarine, killed its commander and captured the crew in a Western Atlantic battle described as but one of a series of "successful actions waged by the Royal Canadian Navy against U-boats."

Shell-fire crippled the submarine and killed the commander in the conning tower after a pursuit in a fog, and German seamen steamed up to the deck, their hands held high, when depth charges were loosed, Canadian naval authorities announced.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Stubbs of Halifax, Nova Scotia, commander of the Assiniboine, said German shells damaged the fire control apparatus, but the destroyer's guns raked the submarine's deck, hit the conning tower and pierced the bow.

The Canadian craft then rammed the U-boat and released the depth charges which later caused her to sink.

Sweden:

Foreign Planes Warned by Guns

Swedish antiaircraft guns fired warning shots at a number of foreign planes which flew over the southwest coast of Sweden on the night of Sept. 18, a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm reported.

The action was announced in a Swedish communiqué which said the planes were flying in a northwesterly direction, the dispatch added. Searchlights as well as antiaircraft guns were in action.

Six or eight planes also were reported to have flown over the Swedish towns of Helsingborg and Esloef.

Earlier advices from Stockholm said that heavy explosions in the direction of Denmark had been heard during the night by residents of Malmo, on the Swedish southwest coast barely 15 miles across the sea from Denmark.

Mission Convocation Set Dec. 6 Postponed

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Christian World Mission convocation, scheduled to be held in Cleveland Dec. 6-10, has been postponed, Dr. Emory Ross, General Secretary, announced.

The convocation, expected to gather 5,000 Protestant lay and ministerial leaders from this country and abroad, will be held at "as early a date as domestic and international conditions may make possible," the announcement said.

Cartoons in the News: Points of Attack

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News
Hurry, Officer, Hurry!

Ding, Des Moines Register
What a Place for a Waste Paper Salvage Campaign

Japanese Dismayed By Whistling Bottles

By the Associated Press

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Sept. 19—Hurtling bottles, empty or partly filled—with water—is helping to disconcert the Japanese in the northern Solomons, the crew of a United Nations Catalina bomber reported after a 2,500-mile bombing mission.

They called the bottles "morale destroyers" because they emit a weird whistle as they cut through the air. The tone can be altered by adding a little water.

Australia Is Like Home To American Soldiers

Continued from Page 1

posite sides of the world and from different stock; the American being a mixture of all the nations of Europe and the Australian being almost pure British.

Behind both is a strong strain of English lower-class puritanism, religiously reverent, but socially irreverent. Behind both is the common experience of conquering empty continents as individuals, developing group co-operation, but resisting regimentation of central authority in the process.

Both are practical, realistic, have a sense of humor on the earthy, but healthy side, a strong inclination to sociability, a respect for the man who gets ahead by using his own hands, and a kindred reluctance to accept any other standard of personal values, a scorn for the mumbo jumbo of caste and "high society," and a sense of a constant struggle against such influences in economic and political life.

Both regard laws, rules, and regulations with a suspicious eye as things to be tested, not as things to be obeyed because they are written and ordained. Both have a broad streak of the individualist and the rebel running through them.

Many Things in Common

They hit it off from the first moment. They found a thousand things in common, including a mutual suspicion of anything "foreign," by which both meant "European," and a few minor differences which merely served as topics of conversation. Neither felt that the other was "foreign." In fact, the American fitted into the Australian scheme of things more easily and naturally than is possible for some Englishmen with their sense of a stratified class society.

In other words, America discovered Australia when American boys landed on the other side of the world.

It was the first chance they had ever had to do so. Until the war sent a large mass of plain, ordinary Americans to Australia the two countries had met only through their respective upper propertied classes, which in Australian are even less representative of the real country than they are in America. Until the war the distance was too great and the cost too high in time and money for the ordinary man to travel.

There are in fact two Australias, the one American travelers with sufficient funds for the trip discovered before the war and the one American soldiers discovered this year. The first is an upper-class English colony of Englishmen transplanted overseas; of people who devoutly cling to English manners and English food, English culture, and English styles of dress, English homes, English servants and English sense of class.

Want to Be Different

The other Australia consists of people with a sense of almost belligerent independence and individuality as a group who are proud of their idiosyncrasies of speech and manner and dress; of people who want to be something different, something Australian.

Australian politics, in fact almost every domestic issue, whether political, economic, or social, derive from this distinction between the two Australias. The domestic importance of the arrival and presence of large American forces in Australia lies in the extent to which they weight the balance on one side or the other. What Australian controversy there is today over the Americans in their midst arises from the extent of "weighting" which has already taken place.

The history of Australia has been the history of the gradual acquisition of political power by the indigenous mass of Australians. The original property owners and governing class belonged to what was roughly in fact, although never in title, the English Party. Its first significant setback came at the turn of the century when Australia became a self-governing Commonwealth, Labor took office and introduced minimum wage standards and social legislation.

The pendulum swung back after the last war and the conservative element maintained political dominance during most of the interim period. When American troops arrived on the scene Labor had just recently succeeded in gaining office by a majority of two votes and was seated unsteadily in power.

MacArthur's Good Judgment

General MacArthur pursued the same policy he followed in the Philippines, a policy of accepting the established political situation and working with it and through it. In the Philippines his closest political association was with President Quezon, rather than with the white group opposed to independence for the Philippines. In Australia his first domestic move was to establish a close personal relationship with Prime Minister Curtin and to seek what changes he deemed necessary through Mr. Curtin.

Meanwhile the rank and file of the American army was fraternizing in the most cordial sense of the word with the ordinary Australians.

General MacArthur's procedure has not been without its effect on the Australian political field. Labor's majority of two votes has become a stable majority desnite its narrowness of margin. The American arrival has thus stabilized the position of the Labor Party, while incidentally tempering it with moderation, and therefore tends to confirm and strengthen the development of an indigenous, native Australia.

America, through General MacArthur and through its soldiers, has put itself in contact with a native, indigenous, evolving Australia. By so doing a relationship has been established which will inevitably bring the two countries closer together when the war is over.

Kaiser to Build Cargo Planes

Continued from Page 1

raw materials. Since the nation's stockpile of strategic metals is already largely allocated, Mr. Kaiser's success in obtaining approval of a new project is attributed both to his persuasiveness and to the fact that he is planning to make extensive use of nonmetallic.

Design Awaits Approval

The designs and specifications of the planes are still not complete, since the letter of intent given Mr. Kaiser and Mr. Hughes by the WPB specified that the designs and engineering of the planes had to be approved by representatives of the National Advisory Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The WPB revealed that the seven-engine job will have a 60-ton cargo-carrying capacity and that it will be approximately twice the size of the Glenn L. Martin Mars, which weighs 70 tons when fully loaded.

At the present time at least considerations have prevented the Kaiser plan from receiving the enthusiastic reception which it might otherwise have gotten. They are:

1. The War Department's apprehension that the Kaiser program might hamper the construction of bombers and fighters, particularly since there is a continuing shortage of airplane motors.

2. The fact that the Army and the Navy already have under way extensive cargo-plane programs, with thousands of these craft already scheduled.

In light of these facts, many persons believe that it is quite a victory for Mr. Kaiser even to have gotten a three-plane order and that if he had not had widespread popular support, induced by his success in shipbuilding, he would have had no success at all in attempting to sell Washington the big plane idea.

Oil Fields Still Afire, 'Romania Mare' Says

By the Associated Press

Jerusalem, Sept. 19

The Rumanian oil fields of Ploesti "still are burning" from the Soviet air raid last Sunday night, a clandestine Rumanian radio station, "Romania Mare," said yesterday in a broadcast heard here.

"Our reporter visited Ploesti," the announcer of the secret station said, "and the results of the bombing are terrific.

"No single house is left intact, and fires still are burning. The population demonstrated, demanding evacuation from the region."

Soviet Raids Hitting Morale In the Balkans

Continued from Page 1

Radio admits that this raid, despite the heavy antiaircraft defenses around the oil fields, did great damage and admits that fires were still raging a whole day after the night of the raid. Over Bucharest itself, the Soviet airmen threw down thousands of pamphlets urging Rumanians to cease fighting for the Germans, and bombs dropped near the Ministry of War did some damage.

Sabotage in Bulgaria

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 19—The British Broadcasting Corporation said in a German-language radiocast, that "in view of the increasing disturbances and the growing number of cases of sabotage, the Bulgarian Government is reported to have proclaimed a state of emergency in Sofia."

"Among other acts of sabotage, a railway bridge was recently blown up near Pokovo," said the radiocast. "While more and more young Bulgarians are being called up for military service in Hitler's armies, this time the 18-year-old boys leaving high school, Gestapo reinforcements are arriving in Bulgaria, according to the latest reports, in order to intensify the SS terror."

Tank Destroyers Of Army Dedicated

CAMP HOOD, Texas, Sept. 19 (AP)—Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, dedicated the Army's new tank destroyers to a victory without compromise as he formally opened Camp Hood, home of the tank destroyer center, in ceremonies yesterday attended by more than 20,000 persons.

Standing in a tank destroyer halftrack, Mr. Patterson disclosed that the Army had three new model tank destroyers in production or development and said the words of the center's slogan, "seek, strike, destroy," were more than a slogan.

"They are a battle cry. They explain your reason for existence. And in whatever corner of the world, far or near, you are ordered to seek out the enemy, I know that you will not only find him, but that you will strike valiantly and destroy absolutely.

Portrait of 1812 Hero Given to Descendants

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19 (AP)—Three descendants of Capt. James Lawrence, war of 1812 hero famous for his "Don't give up the ship" command from the deck of the Frigate Chesapeake won undisputed title to a 125-year-old Gilbert Stuart portrait of their great, great-grandfather.

The Court of Errors and Appeals, New Jersey's highest court of law, ordered the New Jersey Historical Society to turn over Captain Lawrence's portrait to Lawrence Preston Redmond of Wisdom, Mont., Dorothy Redmond Hubbard of Kelly, Wyo., and Gertrude Redmond McCain, of the Bureau of Public Roads at Grant National Park, California.

French Oppression of Jews Used for Political Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 19—Recent inside information coming from France through nonbelligerent journalists has disclosed somewhat of the machinations behind the scenes of French politics, especially relating to anti-Semitic measures.

Informants told of resistance to measures by French leaders all along the line, whereas the Germans forced measures upon France, gradually seeming to yield a bit when necessary, but in fact always increasing their demands.

Though able to impose measures immediately by force, their aim has been to make the French people believe that the measures had been passed with the approval and connivance of their own leaders.

Instead of acting against all Jews at once the Germans divide the Jews into groups and attack one group at a time. French leaders throw each succeeding group "to the lions" in hopes of saving other groups. The Jews are separated with French and foreign Jews in the occupied zone and French and foreign in the nonoccupied zone.

Letter From Darlan

The drama of blackmail began with a letter from Admiral Jean Darlan, dated last February, to Fernand de Brinon, Vichy's Ambassador at Paris, stating that the French Government would be unable to connive with the Germans in forcing Jews in the occupied zone to wear the yellow star and to submit to anti-Semitic restrictions "customary beyond the Rhine."

The reply from M. de Brinon stated that Admiral Darlan's attitude had been brought to the attention of the Führer and "produced a very bad impression." Informants state that this incident played a role in bringing back Pierre Laval who promised to be more willing.

M. Laval, too, at first proved stubborn on the Jewish question. He refused to accept responsibility for imposition of the yellow star in Occupied France and forced the Germans to do the job themselves. M. Laval also tried to modify the violence of the outrages of recent Paris pogroms, but without success.

Pressure on Laval

The Germans immediately began to put pressure on M. Laval. They sabotaged his program for increasing salaries of the workers. Fifteen million French workers earn an average of 1,500 to 2,000 francs monthly which is insufficient to avoid social troubles.

The Germans permitted the Paris press, such as Le Pilori, to attack M. Laval and spread the rumor that Jacques Doriot would replace M. Laval by Oct. 15.

However, M. Laval was subjected to pressure from his own people as well as from the Germans. Local mayors and former parliamentarians still playing a political role in the home region who backed M. Laval as a clever intriguer capable of obtaining concessions from the Germans, frequently came to Vichy to warn M. Laval not to yield on the question of Jews and mobilization of French workers.

Opinion of the Roman Catholics exercises a strong pressure on M. Laval. During a recent talk with the Papal Nuncio, Msgr. Valerio Valeri, it is said that feelings ran high. Monsignor Valeri is reported to have said: "If your government wishes to be a Christian government it must follow Christian principles in deeds well as words.

"Mere attendance at church ceremonies is insufficient. You must obey the Pope who thoroughly disapproves of the present persecution of Jews."

Why Laval Yielded

When foreign Jews were led through the small town of Brioude in the Vichy region, the crowd shouted "We will avenge you." When a Jewish mother at Nimes jumped from a window with two children in her arms the crowd rushed the police cordon, injuring several.

Why did M. Laval yield to German pressure and accept anti-Semitic measures in Unoccupied France? It is said that he did so because he hoped to avoid large German economic and military demands. In the end he was forced to accept in full the following four demands:

1. Mobilization of French labor to facilitate the German recruitment of workers.

2. Military observers are to be sent to Dakar, accompanied by technicians of the Luftwaffe with the mission of enlarging air bases already existing behind Dakar. The chief of French troops in North Africa, Gen. Alphonse Juin, returned to Vichy several days ago to receive German instructions on the sending of reinforcements to French forces defending Dakar.

3. Germany obtains the disposition of interned merchant ships, whose owners are in occupied countries—ships that are anchored in French Atlantic ports—33 steamers, totaling 79,000 tons.

4. Havas news agency ceases to have an individual policy for foreign news, limiting itself to internal affairs. All Havas dispatches must be checked by German DNB officials.

Laval's Plan Upset

A further reason for M. Laval's acceptance measures against foreign Jews was his hope to save French Jews by sacrificing foreign refugees, according to reliable sources.

The illusory nature of this hope is shown by the fact that no sooner did M. Laval accept measures against foreign Jews than the Germans went out for all Jews in Vichy. The Germans put Admiral René Platon in charge of Jewish questions and themselves gave Admiral Platon a list of Jews they had marked for immediate arrest.

British Lifeboats Set High Rescue Marks in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — There were more lifeboats sent out and more persons rescued in 1941 with the single exception of the year 1940, than in any previous year in the history of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, it is disclosed here.

According to a recently published record of the Institution, there are 159 lifeboats stationed round the coasts of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; boats were sent out 747 times and 1,317 persons were rescued. Of the calls, 481 were to ships and airplanes in distress due to the war.

In addition to these, there were 128 persons rescued by shore boats. Only one man was lost from the many lifeboat crews on service. Boats were sent out 229 times to airplanes which had force-landed on the sea. A certain number of German airplanes are included in these rescues.

The outstanding lifeboat figure of the year 1941 was Coxswain Henry Blogg of Cromer, who won the Institution's Gold Medal for the third time, its Silver Medal for the fourth time, and the British Empire Medal—an all-time record in lifeboat history.

Coxswain Blogg's latest gold medal and the British Empire Medal were gained for rescuing 88 persons from four out of six steamers wrecked together on dangerous sands off his coast. He took his boat right over the bulwarks and decks of two of the steamers, ran it aground in getting alongside a third, and brought it back with three holes in its port bow, and 20 feet of its fender and the greater part of its stem torn off.

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Nazi Fear of Russian Soldier Shown; Fighters Urged to Copy Soviet Pattern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 19—One of the most eloquent commentaries on the fighting qualities of the Russian soldiers yet to appear is contained in an article in the German Military Weekly in which the author, a Captain Schott, urges German fighting men to emulate their foes. Captain Schott has issued a 10-point set of instructions to German soldiers assigned to duty in the East, as follows:

1. Be a hunter. The greatest advantage the Bolsheviks have over the Germans consists of their highly developed instinct and lack of sensitivity toward weather conditions and unfavorable terrain. You must stalk and crawl like a hunter. Whoever wishes to train men for fighting against the Bolsheviks must drill them day and night, winter and summer in the nearest swampy forest.

2. You must be able to improvise and invent methods on the spur of the moment. The Russian is a master at improvisation. He throws hand grenades from a glider, puts captured weapons immediately into use and crosses streams on rafts. We have learned from the Russians. We built movable winter quarters in Russian style and improvised roads across swamps when the main road was in the hands of the Russians.

3. Be constantly active. Scarcely a day passes in which the Russians do not attempt to attack, no matter how weak they are. Daily they work at improving their defenses. At Leningrad defenses facing eastward were found, showing the Russians had reckoned with a seige of the city from the beginning of the war and prepared themselves. German soldiers get neglectful if a fight lasts long.

4. Be suspicious. Destruction lurks in a thousand possibilities—beginning with the civil population, which is never to be trusted. The prisoners, especially the younger ones, are completely devoted to Bolshevism.

5. Be awake. The Russian attacks almost exclusively by night and in fog. In the front lines there is no way out but to stand guard at night and rest in the day. There is no "front" and "rear" in the traditional sense. Whoever places his weapons aside once he has crossed old Reich borders going east may very much regret it in the next moment.

6. Scouting. The "A and O" of all fighting in Russia is scouting. Losses suffered in scouting are small. The soldier in Russia must have excellent training in spying, observing and listening.

7. Supplies. Because of the difficult terrain the supply problem in Russia is acute. Breaking of axles is no reason for deserting a food truck for which troops are waiting longingly. Duty demands that the supply troops, including the sergeant major, get the food pots through enemy fire to the front.

8. Be clean. Whoever does not with great determination overcome the temptation to be lax and take care of the body is doomed to complete degeneration in Russia. There is time and water everywhere. The problem is to overcome depression and exhaustion.

9. Be hard. War at 40 degrees heat or cold in knee-high mud or thick dust demands complete men. Sacrifices of Bolshevik mass attacks offer the young soldier pictures for which his heart must be strong. He must reckon with the possibility of losing his life. Only soldiers who remain firm in the hour of danger are suitable fighters against the Bolsheviks. Weak characters must know that their leaders are strong enough to punish cowardice with death. Only in a struggle of two ideologies is it obvious to the individual that the life of an individual is of no consequence.

10. Be a comrade. The difficulties of war demand that everyone give up individual unsocial traits. An iron bond must unite soldiers, officers and noncoms.

Nazis Drop Slogan Of Certain Victory

Recorded by CBS
London

British broadcasts say the Nazi labor leader, Dr. Robert Ley has replaced the slogan of the "Certainty of a German victory" by the promise that the Germans won't "capitulate."

In a speech at Nuremberg, he failed to make the usual reference to the so-called certainty of a German victory. Instead he said: "The German nation has entered the fourth year firmer and harder, and determined not to capitulate."

People of Europe Hope Allies Not Facing Long War

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, said that the people of Europe are "dominated by fear that although the Allies may win the war our victory will take so long that European civilization will crash in the interval."

Addressing a Conservative Party group, Sir Samuel conceded that defeats had "shaken our prestige" and he asserted that even Britain's amazing transition to a war basis had its drawbacks because it led "our friends in Europe" to believe that the country was settling down for a prolonged war.

He emphasized that the United Nations must seek speedy victory by concentrating their forces swiftly upon a chosen strategic point. He added that dispersal of air strength is particularly disastrous.

War Needs Watched By N. Y. University

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—New York University will begin its 111th academic year with the curriculum in its 14 schools, colleges, and divisions revised and expanded to meet wartime conditions, Harold O. Voorhis, Secretary of the University, announced today.

Undergraduate and graduate personnel will be composed of a larger percentage of women than have hitherto been enrolled, and will be trained to replace men in virtually all clerical, professional, and technical fields, Mr. Voorhis said. Male students will be enrolled largely in courses having a direct relationship to the war, he added.

In addition to shortening of degree programs in all divisions, the university is co-operating with the Army, Navy, and other governmental agencies in conducting special training courses.

Council of Churches Ask Concerted Prayer on Jan. 1

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America will hold its biennial meeting Dec. 10-12 in Cleveland, the Executive Committee decided yesterday.

The committee asked President Roosevelt to designate Jan. 1, 1943 "as a special occasion for concerted prayer throughout the nation."

German Fear of Russian Soldiers Shown in Propaganda

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German fear of the Russian soldiers and concern for the morale of Nazi troops on the Eastern Front are plainly reflected in German propaganda.

Whether it is propaganda for home consumption or radiocasts beamed across the Atlantic, seven out of ten items deal with the Russians. Front page newspaper stories, in which the German soldier is pictured as the irresistible hero, alternate with lectures on conditions in the Eastern theater of war which are responsible for the slow progress of the campaign, and with "revelations" about the incredible degree of preparedness of the Russian army which almost caught the Führer napping.

Besides the reports of combatants and the commentaries of military experts, there is an unending stream of attacks on the "abysmal wickedness" of the Bolsheviks. Recently a Dutch Nazi, who joined up for the anti-Bolshevik crusade, told German radio listeners that not only is the adult Russian different from any other European, but even Russian children are unlike other European children.

Dream Hiatus

In a shocked voice the Dutch Nazi asserted that none of the Russian children he met had ever been told a fairy tale and none of them had ever dreamed. Fairy tales and dreams, these privileges of childhood, unknown to the little Bolsheviks! Another of Stalin's crimes!

A large portion of German listeners take statements of that kind at face value. They don't question either the veracity of the Dutch soldier, or his ability to interview a Russian child, or the validity of his conclusions.

They are aroused by old stories about the persecution of the church in Russia, without reflecting, for instance, on a memorandum issued last February by Nazi Party Chancellor Martin Bormann in which he stated that "the National Socialist point of view is irreconcilable with the Christian," and exhorted the people "to deny God and reject the Church."

Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels wants the Germans not only to hear about Russia, but also to see it with their own eyes. Recently an "Anti-Bolshevik Exposition" was opened in Berlin. There the Berliners can see and touch samples of captured Russian tanks and guns. They can see paintings and photos of the Russian landscape showing the vastness of the plains and the terrifying aspect of the Russian winter.

The Germans can even walk through some of the streets of Minsk, the White Russian town near the Polish border. The Nazis reproduced, of course, only the most miserable parts of that town, in order to convince the Germans that, as a result of Bolshevism, all of Russia's 180,000,000 people live in appalling surroundings.

Torture Chamber Shown

The main feature of the show is the alleged replica of the building of the Minsk GPU—secret police—office with an execution and torture chamber. In radiocasts dealing with the exposition, the speakers never fail to give a detailed description of this chamber. Strangely enough, the description fits word for word the penitentiary cells in the Gestapo prisons of Berlin and Vienna and in the concentration camps of Dachau, Buchenwald, and Oranienburg.

The Berlin exposition, by the way, is not the first of its kind. Six weeks earlier Paris opened an "Exposition Internationale de Bolshevism." It is arranged along similar lines as the larger one in Berlin, only, instead of containing a replica of Minsk it gives the French visitors a glimpse of the alleged GPU central in Paris where, according to the guide, several trapped anti-Bolshevists were murdered daily.

Eyewitness stories of German soldiers who returned from the Russian front are a daily feature of all German radio stations and newspapers. They are all tarred with the same brush.

Know Churchill at Close Range

Associated Press

The Quartette Who Flew Premier to Moscow

Back in London the fliers are pictured displaying the various types of money they have collected on their far-ranging travels. Left to right: Capt. W. J. Van Der Kloot of Florida, Squadron Leader Kimber of England, Second Pilot J. Ruggles of San Francisco, and Flight Engineer R. Williams of St. John's, Canada.

Board to Tell Facts to U. S. About Canada's War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's new Wartime Information Board is a direct expression of the Government's desire that Americans should learn quickly and accurately all of the facts—and just facts—about Canada's war effort. The Board will function as a fact-disseminating organization to publicize Canada's position, achievements, and aims to the entire world, but it is concerned primarily with the United States.

The Government maintains that it has avoided anything in the nature of propaganda in the United States in accordance with the desires of the United States Government and because it does not believe in propaganda between good neighbors anyway. But the new information organization does recognize that the American people are entitled to accurate facts about Canada if they want them. Previously, they could not get them in any comprehensive form.

To Americans this may not be very important. To the future of Canada it is absolutely vital.

Throughout its history Canada has been influenced in every aspect by its large neighbor. This influence has steadily grown and in the present war has become greater than any Canadian could have foreseen. Canada's industrial and economic machine has been meshed with that of the United States. Canadian and American troops are serving together at more than one point. The United States is building a military road through Canada and using Canadian air bases. Never have the two countries been so closely bound together.

Might Damage Relations

To Canada it is imperative that the American people realize that this country is doing its full share in the war—imperative now and still more imperative after the war. Should the United States come to believe mistakenly that Canada has lagged in the war, has not carried its full share of the common load, this opinion might damage relations between the two countries for years to come.

There is a definite apprehension here that just such an illusion is growing up in some sections of the United States. A study of United States press suggests that large segments of it have an entirely erroneous idea about Canada's part in the war, its achievements so far, and its future plans. It is believed here that it is not yet clear to many Americans that at the moment Canada is straining its resources to the limit in the war, is spending half its national income on the war, and has gone much further in mobilizing its resources than the United States, which entered the war later, has yet been able to do.

In addition to this basic lack of information in the United States, it is felt here that there is some misunderstanding of specific facts. For example, Canadians were amazed after the Dieppe raid to discover that the first official communiqué given out in Britain did not make clear that Canadian troops bore the brunt of this adventure, with the result that Canada's part was not at first clearly understood in the United States. Also few Americans, it is believed here, have realized what a large part Canadian airmen are taking in Britain's air war over Germany and in the Battle of Egypt. Not many Americans, it is thought here, have heard that Canadian ground forces and airmen were rushed to the defense of Alaska a few months ago and have served with the United States forces there.

Machinery Lacking

The official Canadian view seems to be that such facts have not reached the American people simply because the machinery to handle them adequately has not existed. The Wartime Information Board will now establish the machinery. But it is stressed that it will in no sense be a propaganda organization of the type designed to force Canadian information on the American people. It is designed rather to clear obstructions away from the dissemination of news, to make all the facts available to the newspapers, raido, and magazines of the United States.

Up to now, these organizations have been unable to find out what they wanted to know about Canada without a good deal of trouble and they had no convenient place where they could check the accuracy of reports reaching them from Canada concerning conditions here.

It will be for the Wartime Information Board to remedy these defects, establish necessary offices of information in the United States and facilitate American inquiries for information. The Board will work on the premise that the American people are friendly to this country, have no prejudices against it, want no propaganda or fancy talk, but just an accurate picture of what their neighbor is doing in a common cause.

Sherlock Holmes Story Found

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 19—An unpublished Sherlock Holmes story has been discovered among some of the musty old papers left by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle when he passed on 12 years ago.

The story, "The Man Who Was Wanted," was found by the author's son, Adrian Conan Doyle in an old chest among ancient family papers—many of which pre-dated Sir Arthur.

On the envelope in which the manuscript was discovered, was a note in the writing of the author's wife that he did not intend to have the story published because he did not consider it up to the standard set by others in the Sherlock Holmes series.

"It is not up to scratch," said his son, "and my father didn't want to run the risk of disappointing his admirers by putting out a story that he felt did not come up to par."

Hesketh Pearson, biographer of Thomas Hardy, who is preparing a life of Sir Arthur, agreed that the story was "very feeble" and said Conan Doyle showed "good common sense" in withholding it from publication since it might have injured the reputation of the famous detective of Baker Street.

The opening scenes of the story in Holmes' quarters, said Mr. Pearson are "quite as good as anything that Conan Doyle did, but the plot is weak."

The story, which runs six to seven thousand words, concerns the problem of finding a business executive who disappeared when he got into financial difficulties.

With Dr. Watson in amazed attendance, Holmes solves the case by the simple expedient of showing a photograph of the man to friends, neighbors and enemies and making those "Remarkable, My Dear Sir," deductions from their reactions.

"I realize," Adrian Conan Doyle explained, "that there may be a great demand from Sherlock Holmes admirers to have the story published. In that case, the family might consent, I cannot say definitely, however, until my elder brother, Dennis Conan Doyle, returns from America."

British Convicts Aid War Effort

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 19—Britain has fitted her convict population into her war effort to insure that every possible man-hour of work counts.

The Home Office couldn't give figures—its statisticians are tied up with more vital work—but it is evident the country has made good use of hands that otherwise would have been idle behind prison bars.

One of the most notable innovations was the recent summons of convicts to aid in gathering this year's record harvest.

Industries behind prison walls swell the tide of war production in increasing degree. Under the direction of Government departments, convict labor is turning out such vital necessities as boats, telephone and radio parts, gas masks, hammocks, haversacks and component parts of many different weapons.

In one prison, a particular gun part is being mass-produced.

In another prison, a school course in mechanics is fitting many men for new places in industry both while they are in prison and after they complete their terms.

Women as well as men prisoners are at work in war production.

"We are always looking for opportunities to fit prison industry into war production," said a Home Office official "No manpower is wasted."

An unusual instance of British use of convict labor is reported from the Borstal Institutes. Inmates of these reformatories are youths of 17 to 21, convicted of certain misdemeanors but judged by the courts to warrant rehabilitation and training rather than prison punishment.

During 1941, Borstal boys were employed on land outside the institution boundaries. By arrangement with local agricultural committees, numbers of these boys have been allotted to farmers in urgent need of hired hands. Under arrangement with the Ministry of Labor and National Service, they have worked as far as 10 miles from the institution itself, sometimes bicycling unaccompanied to their work and returning in the evening. Farmers were charged prevailing rates for their services.

The Home Office found the experiment had excellent results.

Women Taking Over Mess at Des Moines

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 19 (AP)—Women have taken over another task the Army has always reserved for men—the kitchen.

Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps assumed management of an entire mess hall at the WAAC training center.

In a few weeks the women will operate all mess halls at Fort Des Moines.

Cooks, bakers, kitchen police (remember, war veterans?) and even the mess officer in charge—all are WAACs who began their Army training eight weeks ago.

How are they doing?

"On the whole, women really work out better in Army kitchens than the men do—they are more conscientious about it, and they catch on faster," said Maj. R. W. Fisher, mess officer for the school.

Third Officer Jane Piatt of Lansing, Mich., is in charge of the mess.

8,000-Pound Bombs Hit Reich

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP) — New 8,000-pound bombs were used by the RAF in raids which laid waste to vast areas of Karlsruhe Sept. 2 and Düsseldorf eight nights later, the Air Ministry announced today in the first official disclosure that such massive explosives were being loosed upon Germany.

Four-thousand pounders, which have been in use for some months, now are commonplace in the almost nightly assaults on Hitler's industrial establishment.

More than a square mile of Düsseldorf was wrecked in the latter raid and in Karlsruhe 270 acres were laid waste, the Ministry reported after a study of photographs made by reconnaissance planes.

More than 100,000 fire bombs were showered on Düsseldorf, spreading great fires in the wreckage churned up by the "great weight" of 8,000 and 4,000-pound high explosive bombs, the Air Ministry news service said.

The photographs showed the Düsseldorf railroad station heavily damaged by a direct hit, and much new destruction in the dock area.

Among factories destroyed or badly damaged were the International Harvester Factory, the Deutsche Rohrwerke steel tube factory, Oberbilker steel works and Ruhrstahl steel works.

The Ministry said without going into details of the damage at Karlsruhe that the industrial area there was severely hit.

Trans-Atlantic Air Travel In 12 Hours Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Trans-Atlantic air passenger service in 12 hours and at a cost barely £8 10s. was visualized as a postwar likelihood by F. G. Miles, Managing Director of Phillips and Powis Aircraft, Ltd.

Advocating the planning and designing of air liners capable of carrying as many as 150 to 200 persons, he urged financial support from the Government and also some share of the control by the Government to prevent competitive rush for the business which may result.

Animals Get a 'World Day,' Fixed as Sunday, Oct. 4

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Sunday, Oct. 4, has been fixed as World Day for Animals to foster better treatment and protection of domestic and wild animals of all sorts, it was announced here today. The observance, in which many clergymen in the United States and the United Kingdom will participate, is sponsored by the World League Against Vivisection and for the Protection of Animals, with headquarters in London and branches in all English-speaking nations. The campaign to enlist popular support behind the effort to protect animals will be carried on through churches, newspapers and leaflets.

Durban Kept Aware of War By Cargo Ships and Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—Relative proximity of fighting on Madagascar, a few hundred miles to the northeast, has only served to sharpen an already keen awareness of the war in this outpost city of the British Empire.

This is not alone because the city played host to many of the refugees from Singapore, and later from those portions of Egypt captured by Field Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps. The war seems closer with every merchant ship that glides into Durban's growing harbor, en route around the Cape from England or America to Russia, Egypt, the East African coast, or India.

Lately the city has been faced with an acute housing problem by the influx of some 4,000 refugees from Egypt. The city already considers itself crowded, and the new refugees were placed with difficulty. An urgent request was sent to visitors who had come to Durban for the winter season to return to their homes so that there might be more vacant room for the refugees.

Another indication of war activity is the recruiting campaign which is now moving forward rapidly.

Recruiting is being pressed now to make up for the considerable South African losses in the Tobruk struggle. The response has improved since University students were urged to give up their academic studies and serve in the army. An added incentive to enlistment is the fact that Italian prisoners, of whom there are many in Natal, can now be employed on ordinary work at 6s. weekly. This is expected to release for war work an equivalent number of South Africans.

Blackouts are being observed daily from dusk to dawn now, and are strictly enforced. The blackout extends to a radius of 20 miles from the Bluff, which commands the entrance to the harbor, and is automatic, for no siren announces it.

Inhabitants are expected to know the detailed regulations, issued by the Mayor, and published in the local press. Vehicles, as well as houses, must be blacked-out, and measures have been taken against the owners of cars who show headlights. The only exceptions are certain factories, where war work is being carried on, so that they can continue work without interruption.

Declaring that the city's strategic importance in the British Commonwealth of Nations was a standing invitation to the Japanese to "turn their attention here at the earliest opportunity," the city government recently asked for the financial aid of the Union Government to improve Durban's defenses. Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts has shown his sense of the importance of Durban's position by frequent visits here, and the local press keeps on repeating the need of defensive measures, many of which have been taken.

Public opinion is keenly alive to the position, and the South African radio keeps both Britons and Dutch well-informed of the course of the war by its emissions in both languages.

Parachute Battalion Joins American Troops in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—American parachute troops are swelling the striking power of the United States armed forces on this island.

Although these troops have been in England for some time and their booted uniforms have become a familiar sight in London streets, their presence was kept secret abroad until it was announced officially yesterday from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the AEF in the European theater.

They are commanded by Lieut. Col. Edson D. Raff and joined forces with British parachute troops for training here after a preliminary course in Georgia.

They form one of the United States Army's veteran units specializing in air-borne warfare.

Most of them are from the South and their accents are so marked that even the British liaison officer now says, "you all."

Most of the men joined the battalion shortly after Pearl Harbor. Some, already in the Army, took demotions to get to be parachute fighters.

They add a potent unit to the American striking power in Britain, greatly bolstered by the arrival of many big convoys.

It is not known whether the American parachute units will be saved to form a spearhead for an eventual invasion of the continent or will be used, as British parachutists have been, on Commando raids such as the attack on Bruneval, French channel port between Le Havre and Dieppe.

When not practicing jumps from low-flying planes on English hills, the parachute soldiers race over a specially constructed assault course.

The jumpers use two parachutes, one a static line 'chute which is supposed to open as the trooper leaves the plane, and a second one on his chest. The jumper is supposed to count, "one thousand, two thousand, three thousand," before opening his second 'chute.

Jumpers used to pack their own parachutes but now they have skilled riggers who do it. If the jumper does not like the way his 'chute is packed he may demand that the rigger jump with it.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Painting for Propaganda

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

An experiment in easel painting to produce posters for propaganda is shown in an exhibition which opened here recently at the Associated American Artists Galleries. Sixteen canvasses by Thomas Benton, John Steuart Curry, Lawrence Beall Smith, John Corbino, Aaron Bohrod and various other artists were included.

When, recently, the question arose as to the best means available to artists for lending their co-operation in the war effort, poster production was suggested by various groups as well as the Government as a likely possibility. The Associated Artists group was one of the first to launch a program of its own based on these suggestions. Enlisting the aid of a large Chicago business firm, they began by drawing on the services of easel painters, who were assigned to paint subjects for educational and inspirational purposes. The subject, which has resulted in the recent publication and distribution of a large number of poster reproductions, has now reached a fairly impressive stage of development.

* * *

The fact that easel painters were called upon to produce the pictorial propaganda is the most novel aspect of the exhibition. For until now, at least, most of the accredited poster work of the war, as well as other poster painting, has been left to the hands of commercial poster specialists. Ample precedent existed, however, for employing artists who are often listed in the higher brackets of esthetic creativeness, as during the last war, for instance, when artists such as Brangwyn in England, and Joseph Pennell and others in this country lent their assistance in the designing of posters for various governmental services.

Effective poster paintings were shown by several artists who appeared to have grasped the essential requirements of the poster problem. Among these requirements, it is generally conceded, are idea and dramatic essence—without which the poster usually fails of persuasive appeal—and other essentials are simplicity and clarity. Those who came off best in their posters were those such as Benton, Beall Smith, Curry and Andrew Wyeth who in measuring up to such specifications appeared to have made more than their usual contributions as easel painters to the project.

* * *

"Our Good Earth—Keep It Ours" proved an apt presentation of a theme particularly suited to agricultural communities. This poster by John Curry presents simply a bold figure of a farmer in a wheat field. Forcefully drawn, it mirrors the stout-heartedness of the farmer and his potency as a force in the effort to win the war.

"Don't Let That Shadow Touch Them" is another painting which tells its story well, with drama and added human interest. Like the Curry poster, which has been accepted by the Treasury Department for reproduction to aid the sale of Government War Bonds, this lightly painted but excellent poster by Lawrence Beall Smith, in which children are shown at play on a grassy slope near the shadow of a Nazi swastika, has been successfully reproduced for the same campaign.

More dramatic is Benton's crucifixion theme, "Again," which was among the first of these war poster paintings produced by the Associated Artists for their sponsors. The subject goes to the heart of the war issue with the knife-like thrust of its central idea.

In "The Minutes We Lose Our Enemies Will Use" Wyeth has designed a poster good in idea but somewhat slight of execution. The subject seems especially suitable to inspire a determined effort from industrial workers.

Other good paintings, though a credit to contemporary art, seem less successful themes for posters. Bohrod's figure of a soldier standing on a street corner, "He Serves Too," is an example. For one thing the work lacks dramatic point, and for another the design hasn't the necessary simplicity and clarity.

Jon Corbino's domestic group entitled "Mend, Don't Spend" is similarly mild-tempered. Eloquent enough as a painting, neither idea nor pictorial conception tends to stir in one a sense of the urgency of the need for which it is designed.

Other contributors did well too, with similar reservations—Joseph Hirsch with his painting of peasants and soldiers, roughly resembling a traditional "Madonna" group; and Paul Sample, whose painting of a ship convoy is a clear and skillful presentation of the subject. Other painters represented were Georges Schreiber, Peter Helck, Andrée Ruellan, Marion Greenwood, and McKnight Kauffer.

Kauffer's design, "For the Conquered—Steel, Not Bread," which is a satire of the Nazi philosophy, shows the other side of the poster medal, the modern symbolical, as opposed to the literary, poster painting.

Ballet's Figures and Fancies

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In opening a new book with illustrations has anybody, one wonders, ever started to read the letterpress before looking at the pictures? As children know, pictures often purport more than words, which, as Virginia Woolf tells us, are the wildest, freest, most irresponsible of all things. Even if you catch them and sort them they refuse to live in dictionaries. As she says, they hate constraint and anything that stamps them with one meaning or confines them to one attitude: "Thus they mean one thing to one person, another thing to another person; they are unintelligible to one generation, plain as a pike-staff to the next."

Pictures, like flowers, speak another and far more universal language, the language of Form. Remarkable examples from this language of what may fitly be described as "figures of speech" were collected some years ago by Prof. Karl Blossfeldt in his "Art Forms in Nature." And more recently, Sir D'Arcy Thompson has shown the astonishing range of specific natural forms which possess the harmony and proportion usually ascribed only to works of art—nature, as it were, imitating art.

Then there are those higher manifestations of form expressed supremely through music. Closely related are pure mathematics; and we have one of the most distinguished of living mathematicians, Prof. C. H. Hardy, insisting that like the musician, the painter, and the poet, the mathematician is "a maker of patterns," patterns more permanent than the poet's because "they are made with ideas, which wear better than words" and, what may surprise some, he declares that the supreme test and value of these patterns is "beauty."

Mathematical "beauty," even if it is of "a comparatively lowly kind," may, it seems, be found in chess problems, which he describes as "the hymn tunes of mathematics," no doubt because of their comparative simplicity. When Einstein plays the violin he steps into a territory adjacent to his own. But all this, of course, was known to the Pythagoreans and Plato, who surmised "all things are similar to number" and therein sought "form, order, beauty and unity."

The absorbed chess player, gravely following the pattern of his moves, might be surprised to learn that for colleagues he has the poet, the painter, the musician, the dancer—including the corps de ballet. For these, too, are followers of pattern who use the language of form. In 1607 a game of chess was actually played as a ballet; and in 1937, on their first visit to Paris, our Sadler's Wells Company danced the successful specially designed De Valois-Arthur Bliss-McKnight Kauffer ballet, "Checkmate," at the Champs Élysée. There are no statistics, but possibly the number of chess players who are ballet fans is about equal to the number of ballet fans who aspire to chess.

* * *

Before one lies an illustrated book on ballet or, more accurately, a book illustrating ballet.

A charming thing has just happened. On the attractive wrapper is a photograph of two women dancers against a background of the corps de ballet—the "ballet blanc"—inclining forward on one foot with outstretched arms, perhaps in "Giselle" or "Les Sylphides."

Making her entrance through the open window, a gorgeously colored butterfly with beautifully patterned wings alighted on the front center of the stage. Poising delicately with a slight flutter, as if on the points, she lent life and rhythm to the arrested movement of the pictured dancers. This butterfly ballet, which began and ended with flowers, lasted only a few seconds and instead of Taglioni being the Butterfly the butterfly was the Taglioni.

* * *

Could there be a happier introduction to a book in which pictures take precedence of words? "Balletomane's Sketchbook," by Kay Ambrose and Arnold L. Haskell (London: Black. 12s. 6d.; New York: Macmillan. $3.25) with its 220 drawings and 80 photographs, is a happy book. Kay Ambrose has a swift, witty pencil that she turns effectively against those who, unconsciously, have kindled the coruscations of Nicolas Bentley and whom Arnold Haskell has described as "the lunatic fringe of Covent Garden and Sadler's Wells." The ballet loves not "ballet-hoo," but this is never suspected by the "ballet-hooers."

Photographs of the ballet and its stage have a peculiar fascination, especially those action photographs which evoke the whole movement or form of which they are an instant's part. Some are exquisite in pattern, like that of Danilova—sur les pointes—in "Coppélia," Nini Theilade in "St Francis," and June Brae in "Les Patineurs." Arnold Haskell refers briefly and significantly to the Ballet of Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow, and there are useful pages on costume and make-up; but the reader, without prompting, will follow again and again the Shakespearean counsel: "Look here, upon this picture, and on this. . . ."

Stage and Screen

Katharine Hepburn is expected to be ready to resume her tour in Philip Barry's "Without Love" on Oct. 26. This should bring the production to New York early in November.

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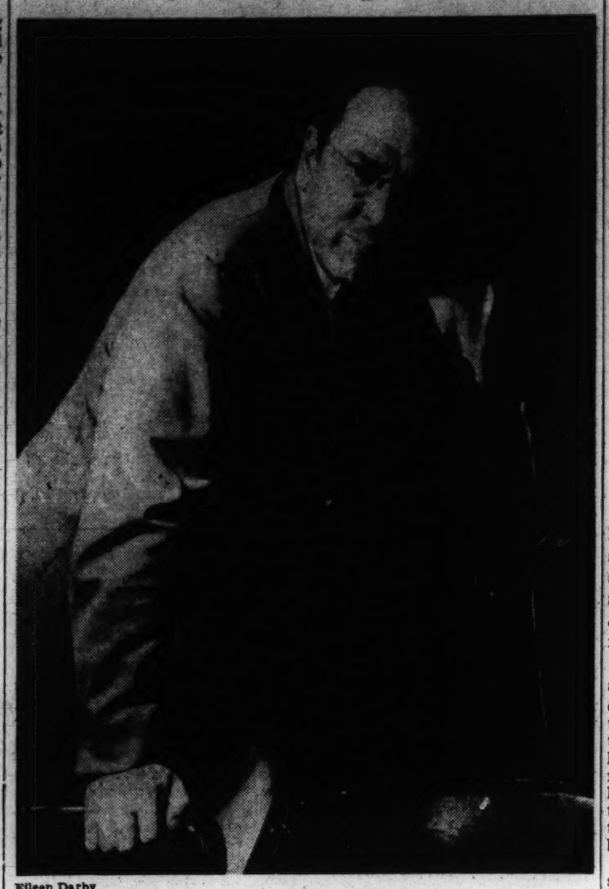
Hall Johnson and his Negro choir have been engaged for M-G-M's screen version of "Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters.

* * *

Production has started on "Lassie Come-Home," the Technicolor picturization of Eric Knight's novel of a boy and his collie. The cast includes Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn, and Reginald Owen. Sam Marx is the producer and Fred Wilcox the director. Mr. Gwenn's next appearance will be in support of Mickey Rooney in "A Yank at Eton."

* * *

"You Never Were Lovelier," the Jerome Kern musical co-starring Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth, has just been finished at Columbia. William A. Seiter remains at the studio to direct Edward G. Robinson, Janet Blair, Glenn Ford, and others in "Destroyer."



Eileen Darby

Maxwell Anderson

Whose new play, "The Eve of St. Mark," will be produced by the Playwrights' Company at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, Sept. 24, and will go to New York Oct. 7.

Contemporary Chilean Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

In its periodic series of Latin-American exhibitions, the San Francisco Museum of Art recently turned its attention to the contemporary art of Chile. Some observers were disappointed because the exhibition was in no way startling or sensational. Others cheerfully accepted the fact that Chilean artists still are devoted mainly to the French Impressionist tradition. In a fair number of cases, after all, the tradition was pursued with taste, skill, and individual feeling.

The show contained nothing in the line of primitivism and little in the line of the picturesque. One cheerfully dispensed with the primitivism. The art world nowadays is too full of pseudo-naïveté. But the picturesqueness, not as a mere veneer, but rather as an indigenous creative feeling, was unduly lacking.

* * *

Illustration has a bad name among modern esthetes. But if Canaletto and Guardi could picture the Venice they loved, if Constable could offer illustration of English landscape, if the Dutch masters could gain a special quality from the depiction of their own land, then Chilean artists would have every right, not to say duty, to search out the pictorial and expressive values of the peculiarly Chilean scene. Instead, the paintings included much still-life (which is international), portraiture (which was conservatively cosmopolitan), and landscape that was attractive but highly generalized.

Excellent among the painters were Jorge Caballero, Israel Roa, the oddly named Pablo Burchard E., José Perotti, Camilo Mori, Alfredo Aliaga, Cergio Sotomayor, Manuel Quevedo and Maria Tupper. It was too bad that the sculpture section, because of difficulties of shipment, was so small. What there was of it was rather more inventive and more articulate than variously impressionistic oils. A particularly fine piece was a woman's head by Raul Vargas. The prints and drawings essayed a more drastic energy than the paintings. The posters were crisply up to date.

* * *

Also at the San Francisco Museum: Animal sculptures by Kisa Beeck were full of character and charm. This artist leaves her forms and textures pretty much in the rough. But her work is shrewd in its realistic suggestion and delightful in its humor. Wolfgang Lederer exhibited lively, skillful illustrations of an international variety of old and new books. Frederic Taubes' expert and warmly sensitive portrait of the art patron, William Gerstle, now has become a permanent item of the museum's Gerstle collection. Marion Holden Pope's prints, of people and of places as far separated as Sacramento and Venice, capably emulated the tradition of Whistler. Gertrude Weibe Mihsfeldt showed oils, water colors, pastels and prints.

Army life was the principal subject of an exhibition by two young soldier artists, Private David Hammer and W. A. Yeisley, at the De Young Museum. The latter recorded the field activities of the cavalry. His paintings combined the value both of interesting illustration and of well-formed, large-scale landscape design. Private Hammer offered vigorous portraits and some freer fantasies on soldier themes. His pre-war landscapes and still-lifes were relatively small and quiet, but they achieved a personal freshness of touch.

A double exhibition of war posters, at the De Young Museum, indicated that among all the United Nations it is the Russians who best understand the need for pictorial stimulus to the fighting spirit. In comparison with the aggressive and ingenious Soviet caricatures of Nazis, the posters of this country, like those of England, were rather too genteel and civil for their purpose. Also on the De Young Museum calendar has been a display of Hindu miniature paintings and textiles of the Katherine Ball collection. The collection, while of mixed quality, possesses keen regional interest.

"Movies in the Making," at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, is a fascinating demonstration, in photographs, sketches, scenic models, working scripts and so on, of Hollywood film work and, in general, of the history of memorable movies and movie personalities. Likewise at the Legion is "Napoleonic Broadsides," a hilariously impudent collection of cartoons that the British hurled into the face of Bonaparte when (like Hitler of our time) he stood at the English Channel and debated his chances of invading the dauntless isle.

Downtown, the Gump Gallery is exhibiting some superbly impetuous, yet delicate, figure sketches, in water color and pencil, by Rodin.

The Return of Joyce Grenfell

By Harold Hobson

London

It is good to welcome Joyce Grenfell back to the London stage, and especially good that she has joined the cast of so admirable a revue as Herbert Farjeon's "Light and Shade." If that excellent show had any defect before Miss Grenfell came into it as guest artist it was that its shadows were more prominent than its illuminations; but twice she disperses them with a brave, gay torch.

Her first monologue presents the most helpless of quests in Britain at the moment, the search for a servant by the owner of a house of 15 rooms, situated three miles from the nearest village, and separated from the road by a couple of fields which flood during the winter. Her second sketch is a satire, not on life, but on art: and yet not on art precisely, but on what too frequently passes for art both in the theater and on the screen. She gives us a young woman being brave in breaking off a romance, a masterpiece of synthetic insincerity: and then catches to a hairs breadth the leaden sprightliness of a village amateur playing her ladyship's maid in a costume comedy.

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Miss Grenfell writes her own scripts: the rest of "Light and Shade" is by Mr. Farjeon, with some assistance from his sister Eleanor. Mr. Farjeon is undoubtedly the most copious of British revue librettists. When the theaters shut down at the beginning of the war, and reopened a week later, a revue of Mr. Farjeon's was the first entertainment to reappear in London. Again, during the blitz, his revue "Diversion" was the first West End production to brave the bombs. Recently, he wrote a revue for Charles Cochran, and it is more than likely that he has half a dozen other revues waiting for presentation as soon as a theatre can be found for them.

There are several sources of inspiration to which Mr. Farjeon readily responds. One is the wistful little French tune that brings back glories faded and pleasures over: both in the Cochran "Big Top" and in "Light and Shade" he has Free French sailors, lonely fellows, singing fragile airs. There is plenty of fight left in them, but no bravura; melancholy has marked them for its own.

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Then, he is very fond of reproducing some famous painting in a tableau vivant, musing on this form of theatrical expression with easy success either in satire, as in Beatrice Lillie's presentation of David's "Madame Recamier" in "Big Top," or in his conversation piece by Gainsborough in this present show.

Lastly, and most decidedly of all, he falls under the spell of picnics ending, parties breaking up, holidays finishing, anything that closes in a quiet and minor key what has been happy and agreeable while it lasted. He is perpetually conscious of the sunset, not a wild glory of flame and color, but a peaceful sinking below a calm horizon; and though he realizes well enough its beauty, it makes him more than a little sad.

Revivals in Dublin Theaters

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

This summer Dublin theaters have followed the line of least resistance, and revivals of previous seasons' successes were offered at the Gate and Abbey. At the Gaiety, Jimmy O'Dea settled down with revue for a period of eight weeks.

Although cross-channel visitors are now few, and transport difficulties do not encourage people to come up from the provinces, the number of strangers in Dublin has been large. The majority came from Northern Ireland, as there has been little interference with train facilities from Belfast, and the theaters in consequence have been filled.

At the Abbey, Lennox Robinson's "The Whiteheaded Boy," in a new production, held the stage for four weeks, and Sheridan's "The Rivals," did as much at the Gate. First presented some 20 years ago, the Robinson comedy wears well, and it is a tribute to its quality that it has never been necessary to alter a line to bring it up to date. It is unquestionably the author's best work.

* * *

Lord Longford's productions of the classics somehow leave the impression of an experiment that does not come off. In the case of "The Rivals," the fact that the division of the scenes was not designated meant that anybody seeing the famous comedy for the first time was bewildered. The play's own reputation will always draw audiences, but a producer should remember that there are hundreds of young people who have never seen it. It is no encouragement to offer these a production which is so experimental in character that they are unable to follow the scene sequence. Further, there is an inclination on the part of most of the present cast to play too much in the modern tone. This tends to stultify the period.

The Longford company is at its best in modern plays and particularly so in translations. This again became evident in "Six Characters in Search of an Author," which must be marked down as one of the most satisfying Longford offerings of the current year.

I saw the Pirandello play 20 years ago in New York. It was a most baffling work in those days. Ten years later, I saw it again at the Abbey, where it was staged by the Dublin Drama League. It was as clear as crystal and the fact suggested that we had caught up with Pirandello, who was ahead of the theater. By a coincidence, another 10 years elapsed before Lord Longford selected it for revival.

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As an experiment, the play seems to have gained in value. The skill of the author in maintaining the balance between the concrete and the abstract is more apparent than ever, and Gerald Pringle, as producer for Lord Longford, was extremely successful in his handling of the clash between the two. The opening scenes, in the Gate production, were a little slow and slightly marred by an obvious effort to modernize some of the lines and to create a background of local color. The latter was dangerous meddling. Michael Ripper, as producer in the play, was exceptionally good, and Hamlyn Benson, as the father, was an excellent foil.

Before Jimmy O'Dea took over the Gaiety, that theater ended its summer series with Paul Vincent Carroll's "The Old Foolishness." As a comment on Irish ways, it is astonishingly unreal and untrue to Irish life. Its failure in New York was duplicated here.

The Abbey Theater has at last had the courage to penalize late comers who will now not be admitted after the rise of the curtain.

Music in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Victoria

Music lovers who prophesied failure for the 1942 concert season in Australia have had a salutary awakening. Although the winter season lacked the brilliance formerly associated with the visits of overseas celebrities, Australian talent has made a remarkably good showing and has received warm and interested co-operation from audiences in each of the capital cities.

In many ways the artistic life of the community has been strengthened by enforced isolation from outside influence. Apart from the large-scale opportunities for conductors and soloists provided in the orchestral seasons sponsored by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, numerous chamber music associations have sprung into existence with the dual object of raising funds for war charities and of breaking down public distrust of "highbrow" programs.

Heartening success has rewarded the promoters of these "two-way" concerts. Musicians of established reputation, young artists anxious for platform experience, and talented trainees from State and private conservatoriums have collaborated in well-rehearsed performances of admirable material, and hundreds of people who cared nothing for chamber music before the war are now regular patrons of lunch-hour sessions with Mozart and Bach.

* * *

Enlistments in the fighting forces have affected the personnel of the State orchestras, but the exceptionally adequate group of wind players attached to the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra has been heard several times at patriotic concerts arranged by the director (Prof. Bernard Heinze) and staff of the University Conservatorium, and at midday recitals directed by the Melbourne composer-pianist, Margaret Sutherland.

Unconventional programs of vocal and instrumental music are also provided on Sunday afternoons by the British Music Society, which has adopted a more generous attitude toward young performers than in former seasons and has suffered, in consequence, no loss of artistic prestige.

The Broadcasting authorities are also extending better facilities to immature talent and are overhauling radio programs in relation to the needs of service men and women. Twenty-two free concerts for members of the fighting forces and their civilian friends will be given weekly, and the programs, which will be devoted entirely to "good" music and presented by the best available talent, will be relayed from the concert hall to all national stations. Other weekly broadcasts to national stations will present the dramatized story of Australian regiments, with musical illustrations supplied by the National Military Band. Prolonged research in the War Museum at Canberra ensures the authenticity of the historic records.

* * *

In consequence of the large attendances at the winter series of orchestral matinees, the A. B. C. has announced an additional season. The French violinist, Jeanne Gautier, has left Perth to join the staff of the Melbourne University Conservatorium and will make several appearances in the Victorian capital. Playing with the Melbourne Orchestra on Aug. 1, Mlle. Gautier gave the first performance in Australia of the Stravinsky Concerto. Despite the intelligent care expended by the soloists, this arid and self-conscious music aroused no widespread desire for a second hearing.

Connoisseurs and the general musical public delight, however, in the breakaway from local choral tradition which has installed William Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast" in the regular repertoire of the Melbourne Philharmonic Society. Sung by another soldier soloist, Raymond Beatty, and conducted by Professor Heinze on July 25, this arresting and finely constructed composition scored popular and artistic success.

American Army Bands are giving admirable service at war loan and other patriotic rallies, and an American String Band, serving with the U. S. A. military forces, will give two national broadcasts on Aug. 7 and Sept. 13.

Biddy Allen

California Probationists Find War Aggravates Drink Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The amount of liquor being sold in California today is considered at a ridiculously high level.

That statement, made in the Los Angeles County Probation Office, with its over-view of California's social well being, is substantiated by observation, newspaper reports, and such statistics as are available.

The conclusion seems inescapable that the hard drink situation is worse in California since the war than before it, and it was bad enough then.

Karl Holton, Chief Probation Officer of Los Angeles County and one of the three members of the Youth Correction Authority of California, points out that whereas before the war a City such as Los Angeles had an ample supply of saloons, now every hotel and cocktail bar constitutes a hazard to every one of the thousands of servicemen.

A "Fifth Column" Factor

This is not the opinion of a teetotaler, but of a man who sees the dire effects of alcohol every day. The Probation Office is a sort of social laboratory where day-by-day experience serves to prove that liquor, poured into the crucible of human living, is an explosive.

Mr. Holton says that the year beer came back arrests for drunkenness hereabouts shot up until now the annual figure comes close to 80,000.

More than one observer shares with him a strong distaste for seeing servicemen, splendid in physique and fine of face, drinking in cocktail lounges and on trains almost everywhere in the State. Bad as it is to have civilians doing this, where liquor reaches the military in such quantities it looks as though a "fifth column" attack from the inside has long been undertaken against America's armed forces. Some observers would classify the attackers as public indifference, neglect of character building, and intrenched liquor interests.

At a time when the farm labor shortage is headline news in California, a story published not far back in local papers indicates how liquor can also sabotage civilian morale in wartime. It related that Filipino and Mexican farm hands in northern California were doing less than their best work, much less, because an excessive amount of intoxication was bottlenecking their efforts.

To illustrate the bane hard liquor is at any time, Mr. Holton cites the case of an elderly woman in Los Angeles who not long ago became the victim of a drunken driver. Her proper care would cost $2,000, Mr. Holton says, but the man who ran over her has an earning power that doesn't exceed $50 a month.

He also mentions the recent affair involving a Glendale youth and two girls riding with him in his car. He had drunk too much, drove his car 75 miles an hour, and the accident which ensued resulted in the passing on of one of the girls and the great disfigurement of the other.

Case Took 8 Years

Mr. Holton tells a happier story, however, to clinch his opinion that liquor has nothing on the credit side of its ledger.

Under his supervision, about eight years ago, came a lad discharged from the United States Army Air Corps. He had been a first lieutenant but he had also been an alcoholic, and he had cracked up his plane while intoxicated. Under the Probation Office's guardiance it took eight years to supervise that lad because he tried to escape from his bondage and kept falling back into it, but now, as a technical sergeant doing groundwork, he is back in the Army, and Mr. Holton says there is a new light in his eyes. The chap traces his reclamation to Alcoholics Anonymous, an organization of one-time drunkards which claims many similar successes in helping cases of his kind.

Alcohol as one factor in juvenile delinquency and adult crime is hard to analyze, Mr. Holton feels, and correctional institutions rarely get at the root of the problem. But in his Los Angeles County Probation Department, where 40 per cent of the cases concern the protective fitness of adult guardians of youth, everything indicates that neglect and cruelty are interwoven with the use of liquor.

Of 3,428 municipal court cases checked by the Work Projects Administration Court Assistance Project in Los Angeles back in 1937, 2,738 involved intoxication to some degree.

The Bureau of Budget and Efficiency of the City of Los Angeles estimated in 1938 that every arrest and arraignment on liquor charges cost the City $40. At that rate, the taxpayers paid $60,000 to deal with one small group of alcoholics considered in a report made by the Indigent Relief Committee to the Grand Jury in Los Angeles on Sept. 25, 1940.

As for what is being done about all this, little more can be said than that the State Board of Equalization is co-operating with the Army and Navy to close liquor spots designated "out of bounds." But, as Mr. Holton points out, nothing prevents a serviceman from buying a bottle of liquor to consume by himself, and certainly nothing is standing between the traffic and the civilian consumer.

Man Who Predicted War Says Americans Must Plan Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Ignatius Taubeneck, the Bronxville Professor who has been extraordinarily successful in spelling out future events through careful analysis of past and present, holds it is high time all Americans began to give intelligent thought to the postwar peace.

Mr. Taubeneck, who served in the Argonne in World War 1, and who heads the Department of History at Bronxville Public School, teaches at New York University, and conducts a community forum every other week, may be excused for speaking emphatically. For he believes that intelligent opinion, which in his own case has enabled him to predict many happenings, must be developed throughout America on the subject of postwar planning if an enduring peace edifice is to be built.

Laying no claim to supernatural powers, but relying solely on analysis, Mr. Taubeneck has gained wide attention by his forecasts. In 1937, he said the leading nations of the world would be at war by September, 1939. They were. He said the United States would enter the conflict as the result of a military clash in the Orient. On Jan. 1, 1940, he placed in a local safety deposit box a prediction that President Roosevelt would run for a third term and win. Eleven months later he was proved correct.

Now he is prepared to tell his forum sessions this fall—not as a prediction but as his own view—that the postwar setup should include an international police force which would constitute the world's highest-ranking and most-sought-after career service, should see internationalization of the Suez and Panama Canals and the rest of the world's strategic passageways, should work for progressive freeing of world trade, and should demand pooling of surplus colonies.

By way of prediction, Mr. Taubeneck holds that the global war will be over by Jan. 1, 1944, and he believes that a global peace can follow it—if the United States does its share.

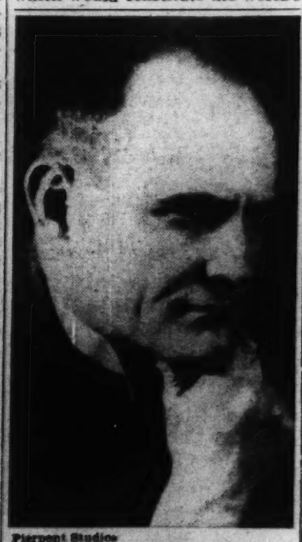
The building of an awake and aware public opinion has been the goal of this man's efforts since he came home from World War 1. Anyone can sense and be prepared for the future, he holds, if he or she will only keep informed. So he is strong for community forums, adult education, "balanced-diet" reading—whatever will make people think intelligently.

How has Mr. Taubeneck been correct in approximately 89 per cent of 140 recent major and minor predictions he has made concerning world events? First of all, he reads seven newspapers a day and scans weekly and monthly magazines of news and interpretation. Second, for years he has been building a wide acquaintance of informants throughout the world—his "personal fact-finding commission." Finally, he uses his thinking and common sense to diagnose, synthesize, and draw conclusions.

Winning the war is the first and foremost job, Mr. Taubeneck stresses. But any practical plan for peace, he holds, should include, for one thing, an international police force which would be developed as a highly professionalized army, navy, and air arm, recruited from persons of all nations wishing to make the calling a life profession.

Applicants, men and women from 18 years to 25 years of age, would be required to undergo an "internationalizing" process which would be the exact reverse of the "nationalization" now applied to new citizens. The police force would be kept far more powerful than any nation's army and would maintain laboratories to perfect new war inventions. Yet the ideals of the "force" would be devoted exclusively to peace and world service.

A second postwar provision in his plan would be the pooling of the world's surplus colonies. Just as Rhode Island and New Jersey refused to enter the proposed American Union until other states had surrendered excess western lands to form the Western Reserve under government control, so, Mr. Taubeneck foresees, defeated nations will be reluctant to join the postwar order until surplus colonies are similarly pooled under the central world authority for general benefit.



Pierpont Studios

Ignatius D. Taubeneck Of Bronxville, N. Y.

Older Boys' Club Members Trained to Help The Adult Club Leaders in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire

The English National Association of Boys' Clubs exists to further the interest of boys engaged in earning a livelihood. Its clubs are centers of a community life in which boyhood has real scope.

During the first month of the present war the Association launched a new scheme for the training of boy leaders. Sixty London club boys spent a week end at an experimental conference. Between September, 1939, and April of this year 130 meetings, varying in length from a day to a week, had been held in all parts of England. This involved overcoming great difficulties in traveling, catering and providing premises, but the devotion of officers and the enthusiasm of boys have moved mountains.

Sense of Personal Significance

The purpose of the Leadership scheme goes beyond the desire to train boys as efficient assistants to adult Club Leaders. That is the means, rather than the end. In the words of one of the chief organizers of the scheme:

> Boys in training for leadership learn, in effect, that it is a matter of supreme importance, not only to their club, but to the whole nation, that each should conduct himself as if Britain's future depended on him personally. They are given a sense of personal significance which is not the same thing as self-importance. Initiative, individuality, assumption of responsibility, leadership itself, are all qualities which industrial conditions do little to develop; indeed, in modern mass-production units, such qualities in a young operative may often be accounted vices rather than virtues. Though the odds may seem overwhelming, the fact remains that until the welfare of the nation as a whole becomes a matter of personal responsibility to an ever-increasing number of young men, true Democracy must remain an idle dream. Our Boys' Training System is a special crusade aiming at the regeneration of Youth today and the nation tomorrow. ("The Boy," Vol. XIV, No. 2.)

How is this inspiring ideal "got across" to Johnny Smith, Bill Walters and young Sammy Weller? First, the adult Club Leaders of an area are brought together and their enthusiasm aroused for the idea. They select promising boys from their clubs to attend a week-end conference. Invariably, there is a demand for a further conference, which is followed by a systematic course in all aspects of club leadership. The training is spread over a number of week ends or full days, and culminates, for as many boys as can come, in a national week at which they meet their fellows from all parts of England. These "weeks" are held in summer amid pleasant country surroundings, well away from the distractions of towns, and have somewhat the attmosphere of a religious retreat. Alan Silverman, from the Stepney Lads' Club, writes in "The Boy" of the 1940 "week" at Brathay Hall, on the edge of Lake Windermere:

> ". . . But if I was asked, as I was at Brathay Hall, what I was taking back with me, I would not mention every point I have learnt. I would say that the training I have received has made me feel confident, has given me the inside feeling that I am prepared and equipped to help sow the seeds of a great fellowship of men and women based on the highest principles."

Speaking of the work done during the week, this lad especially mentions the organization and carrying out by the boys of sanitary duties, of canteen and postal work, of a football match, and a visitors' day; he also praises the talks given on leadership, on arranging competitions, on indoor and outdoor sports, on the organization of camps, on impromtu amusement, on outside contacts, on mixed activities, on publicity, press, filing, finance and physical training.

Anyone familiar with boys of 16-18 years will recognize that it takes judicious management to win their interest for such high ideals, and for such a wide variety of technical matters. From the very first week-end conference every effort is made to bring the boys out and to encourage them to talk and express their own opinions. To this end the boys are grouped in "huddles" of eight to twelve members with an experienced adult leader. Addresses to the conference are kept short and after each talk the boys "go into huddles" and thrash out the subject informally among themselves. Each huddle, speaking through one or other of its boy members, then peppers the original speaker with questions. The adult leaders of the huddles are kept rotating, so that each Club Leader in the area has a direct part to play in the conference. Huddles have proved invaluable as a means of overcoming shyness, in making each boy feel that he is essential, and in encouraging him to listen attentively.

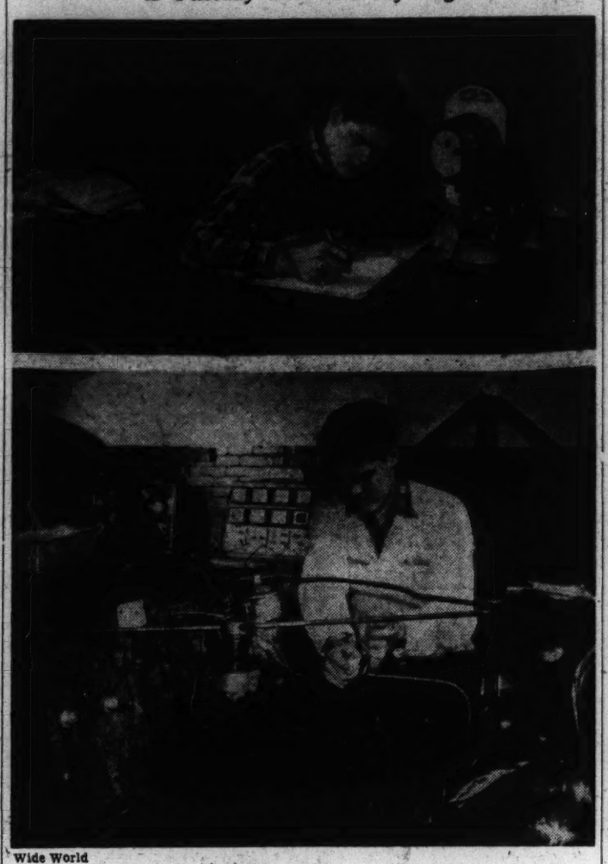
Into Action In a Raid

A week-end training course held at Bristol came through a severe test. During a discussion on overcoming fear and panic, flares began to drop from hostile aircraft, and the course repaired to the club shelter, where the discussion was continued. As the raid became more intense, the public crowded into the shelter, and the boys took charge, finding people chairs, calming fears, soothing children and old people.

Six of the sturdiest were accepted as volunteers for a demolition squad: Those left behind gave gallant help in saving a near-by school building. Later they rescued people from demolished buildings and gave first aid. When the worst bombing was over the boys acted as messengers and rescue workers, even evacuating people from homes where delayed-action bombs had fallen, shepherding them with their children and pets to the shelter. H. M. the King expressed his warm interest in their achievement, which was a practical exemplification of the ideals they were imbibing.

There seems reason to hope that this system of boy leader training under Christian influences will do for the great mass of English boys what Dr. Arnold's remolding of the Public School system achieved for a smaller number in the last century.

G. F. Timpson



Wide World

The Part-Time Plan in Operation

Example of the part-time program familiar to Progressive Education is illustrated by the work in the Tulsa, Okla., schools. Two hundred high school students who expect to go to work after graduation hold half-time jobs in stores, shops, and industrial plants. Typical of this group is 17-year-old Marshall Matthews, pictured here, who wants to be an automobile mechanic. He works half days as an auto mechanic's apprentice (lower), then goes to school half-days to study subjects (upper) which will help him along in his profession. As a result of the 8-year-study by the Progressive Education Association, the Progressive program has been put into effect generally in all Tulsa schools.

How the Youthful Green Police Became Garden Minded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Troon, Ayrshire

When the railings in our district were removed for scrap-iron we thought apprehensively of the calamities that might befall our garden plots and vegetables when unruly evacuees would have sucn easy access to our gardens.

Then the leader of our gardening group—run in connection with the Women's Voluntary Service—suggested the formation of a "Green Company" from the ranks of those very children whom most of us described as hooligans. Her plan was to enlist the small boys in a patrol to guard the gardens, and to give them green armlets marked G. P. C. (Green Police Company.) The little girls were invited to attend a "Gardening Bee" two evenings a week. While the boys kept a lookout for marauders and, incidentally, noticed how the gardens fared, the girls were instructed how to dig, weed, plant and sow. They wore green badges inscribed "G. C." (Green Company.) It was intended later to include the members of the Green Police Company in the Gardening Bee. The patrolling was really the bait with which the leader of the gardening group sought to interest the boys in the work and care of a garden.

The matron of the evacuation settlement readily co-operated when the idea was suggested to her. An introductory talk was arranged for all the children and the object of the scheme explained. The armlets were presented to the young recruits, and the badges—made from buttons covered with green cotton—were pinned on the girls' frocks. A date was fixed for the start of activities, and the owners of the gardens in this one district were notified so that they might give all possible help and encouragement to the newly-recruited "Green Forces."

Plenty Of Swagger

The sight of seven stalwarts wearing their green armlets marching past our gardens with all the swagger thought proper for this important duty evoked different opinions. Some thought it too much like playacting, others believed that enthusiasm would not last beyond the first week. Contrary to expectation, the Green Companies—like "Felix"—kept on walking, keeping their weather eye on anybody who even so much as looked at our vegetables. At the end of a fortnight our gardening leader invited the boys into her garden where the girls' Gardening Bee was in progress.

The young patrols watched the girls hoeing cabbage drills and thinning autumn-sown lettuce, and one volunteered, "We could do that as well as police the gardens. There isn't much to do in the way of patroling in a respectable district like this." The rest agreed, and without a word of protest from any of us the members of the Green Police Company "went to it," and started weeding the onions.

This was exactly what our gardening leader had hoped for. The Gardening Bee was doubled. Every one worked with a will, their one idea being to make the gardens in our district the envy of the rest of the town. It was decided that this voluntary labor must be suitably rewarded, and sixpence an hour was fixed as the amount to be paid to boys and girls alike. Individual owners of gardens paid their own gardeners and supplied them with the necessary gardening tools.

Lectures And Service Stripes

Once a month a professional gardener lectures to the Green Forces at the evacuation settlement, explaining the needs of different vegetables and plants, and the ways in which soil can be made to produce to the utmost capacity. Oral examinations are held and successful candidates are promoted and receive a stripe in the same way as soldiers do. When a member has received three stripes he is qualified to be leader of a gardening group and may recruit more evacuees to join other Green Companies outside those in our district.

So successful has the movement become that at the moment of writing this, an additional new field of activity is opening up for those one-time hooligans evacuated from city slums. The Troon Town Council has given the "Green Forces" over an acre of waste ground on which they may dig, cultivate and sell what they grow.

The Green Police Company is no longer necessary although garden railings are now a rarity in the town. As for the Gardening Bee, it is now devoting its entire energy to the derelict tract of land turned over to them by the Town Council and the children hope to have it dug and planted before long. Some of the boys and girls have become properly garden-minded. They have begun to think of jobbing contract gardening as a career when school is finished. They talk of the day when they will be a staff of competent gardeners equipped with every kind of implement and trained in their use. They even look forward to having a small car with trailer to carry the implements. They visualize running a small nursery and to receiving contracts from those who have had a chance of seeing what the Green Forces have done in one Scottish town in the "dig for victory" campaign.

M. H.

Babes of Tasmania

Tasmania, Australia, is showing the world how much thought it is giving to taking care of its children, notwithstanding the demands of the war effort. Throughout Australia there are about 480,000 children under six years of age, yet reports show that at present only 10,000 of these are given the opportunity to attend nursery schools and kindergartens, but Tasmania is going to give training and guidance to all children under six.

Melbourne, Australia, has a Kindergarten Training College with a staff of specialists in this type of education. Scholarships are being provided so as to attract women teachers of talent. The State Director of Education has strongly urged that capable teachers must be found and trained for this type of pedagogy if Australian children are to have proper development. Training for the younger children, those of pre-school age, should begin early to ground them in adjustment to their environment, social control and good habits of work. This is all part of building a solid and common sense foundation for the school age period.

[Supreme Council 33° Bulletin]

David Hires Out to Help With the Harvest And Learns About Labor Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

This fall the papers have been full of the need for workers in the harvest fields of western New York. Last fall it was the same way. Thousands of tons of tomatoes, beans and peaches were likely to spoil unless pickers were found. It was then that our David had his first experience with labor conditions and began to think about them.

School had already opened, but Saturday was free. David and his friend, Dick, decided to go to the rescue.

They called the state employment bureau: "Plenty of work for you," the bureau reported. "You can make anywhere from $2 to $2.50 a day, picking tomatoes. Bring all the boys you can round up."

This was big money to our school boys. Ideas of service were augmented by a not too unpleasant hope of material gain. David farmed out his paper route for the day, paying a substitute to take it for him. Dick called off football practice. And they set their alarms for 6 a. m. on a morning traditionally devoted to an extra hour of sleep.

Waited Around

So began an adventure that was to teach David more about labor conditions in the harvest fields than a whole year of social studies in school.

We heard about it much later. How they had arrived at the labor bureau at 6:30—which looked so very much earlier than that, as indeed it was, due to daylight saving. How they mingled with 50 or 60 other applicants, and reported that they had come to pick tomatoes. After a little delay, they were told: "We don't need people for tomatoes now. Will you pick beans?" Of course, they would pick beans.

With the other workers, they were taken by truck to a farm near the lakeside. The day was blue and bright and breezy, the warmth of September, with overtones of coming briskness. They found that you picked beans not by the hour, but by the pound, and that the rate was 1½ cents a pound. They picked and they picked and they picked. They stooped over and squatted down and sometimes lay down. And all the time they picked beans.

The other workers were of many national backgrounds. David's associate on the next row was a Negro, who told him something about working conditions elsewhere and of the difficulty he had had in finding employment of a more skilled nature. "Going to work in a canning factory tomorrow," he said. "Pay will be better there. I'd like to work in aircraft, but you need special training for that. Maybe I'll go to night school and try to learn."

Noon came, and David had

picked nineteen pounds, Dick twenty-two pounds. They looked for their lunches on the trucks, and David's was gone. So two very hungry boys shared one brown paper bag, and dipped water from a common pail with a common cup.

It was 10:30 at night when, looking anxiously from the window, I saw my son coming down the street, walking sturdily but not jauntily.

He couldn't wait to come inside but called up: "Hi, Mother. What do you think I made for that long day's work? Ten hours — fifty-seven cents. Dick made seventy."

So We Discussed It

Later we discussed the matter at length. True, the boys were inexperienced, but they had worked hard and steadily. David had observed that the most experienced worker on the job had only made $1.40 for her 10 hours work. Working conditions were none too good, comforts were not provided, and there was a long delay in loading the workers onto the truck for the homeward trip. At the end many of them had to pay carfare to reach their homes from the downtown stop-off.

And this in a very good year with the need for migratory labor at its height. What must conditions have been in the lean years of the past? David said that he understood more clearly the meaning of the articles he had read on the subject. What could we do about it? we asked ourselves. Take an active interest in any legislation to improve matters that might come up, for one thing. David, I feel, is going to be something of a crusader in the future.

(Mrs.) B. S. H.

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The Home Forum

"The touch of God's right hand"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS SAFE to assume that all sincere individuals hope for present and continuous harmony to be manifested in their own and world affairs. They are sure that normal existence should be marked by health, virtue, and length of days for all. But because of ignorance of God's infinite goodness and power, one may believe that these precious blessings can be endangered at any moment by disease, a fall from grace, or other errors. Recurring mental pictures of disaster put forth by press and radio may arouse latent fears, unless one's thought is guarded by spiritual truth. Perhaps one believes that every kind of good is subject to some supposed law of limitation—that joy, progress, inspiration, and activity are followed inevitably by an unpleasant reaction.

How happy are those who, having gained the right understanding of God, are confident that evil is unreal and that not one iota of good is ever lost or limited! If good should seem to be obscured temporarily, they know that God can reveal it in all its beauty, purity, and perfection.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, beautifully states the truth of spiritual restoration, when she says in the Preface to "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. ix): **"The easel of time presents pictures—once fragmentary and faint—now rejuvenated by the touch of God's right hand. Where joy, sorrow, hope, disappointment, sigh, and smile commingled, now hope sits dove-like."**

When it is learned through the teachings of Christian Science that God is ever-present divine Love, how eagerly is the helping hand sought! It is the spiritual power of God, Life, Truth, which heals the sick, comforts the mourner, and restores supposedly lost happiness, faith in good, or steadfastness in the right. Because God is infinite Spirit, matter has no actual existence, substance, or power. Perfect intelligence, health, and undimmed spiritual graces belong to the real man. For he reflects God, the only Mind or Soul. It is wise to remember that courage, strength, and right continuous activity are also natural to man. Spirit, the only source of these qualities, is self-sustaining, and embodies the substance of good.

Referring to the healing ministry of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 365), **"If the Scientist reaches his patient through divine Love, the healing work will be accomplished at one visit, and the disease will vanish into its native nothingness like dew before the morning sunshine."** Again and again diseases which are deemed dangerous, chronic, incurable, or hereditary have disappeared quickly and completely when the healing truths of Christian Science have been correctly applied. Nor can the shadows of sorrow remain permanently in the sunlight of reflected Truth and Love.

* * *

A woman once received a message which stated that a loved one had passed on under tragic circumstances. Seemingly overwhelmed by grief, she made her way to the home of a friend whose spiritual understanding of God had comforted her during other trials. These two friends immediately turned prayerfully to God with the desire to gain a clearer realization of man's eternal unity with ever-present Life. Earnest and humble consideration of this great fact soon caused all sense of sadness to disappear. The woman went on her way with strengthened, buoyant step and restored confidence in divine Love's eternal care for all.

But someone may say: "I have long hoped and prayed for my healing, but it does not come. What more must I do?" If one had fallen into a deep pit, and, because of fear, apathy, or discouragement, had disregarded the friendly hand outstretched to aid him, would he be freed? No more can one who willfully indulges self-pity or resentment quickly feel the touch of Love's hand. Earnest self-examination and the renewed desire for good will combine to rout these or any other errors which claim to delay one's healing.

* * *

Jesus, whose healing works gave irrefutable evidence of God's power to save, often required a degree of co-operation from the one who desired healing. To the man with the withered hand, he said (Luke 6:10), **"Stretch forth thy hand."** And we read that **"he did so: and his hand was restored whole as the other."** Once a leper sought Jesus with the hope that he might be healed. With tender compassion the Master **"put forth his hand, and touched him, and saith unto him, I will; be thou clean"** (Mark 1:41). And the man was healed immediately. One can easily picture his grateful joy when he realized that disease could no longer deprive him of friendly and wholesome companionship. The Master's gentle touch, which revealed that he himself felt no repugnance or fear of contagion, must surely have restored the man's courage and self-respect.

How greatly needed today is the blessed consciousness of Love's presence and the healing power which attends it! In the hour of seeming danger, anxiety for loved ones, or suffering for righteousness' sake, God's love and power are never absent. For, as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 233), **"Already the shadow of His right hand rests upon the hour."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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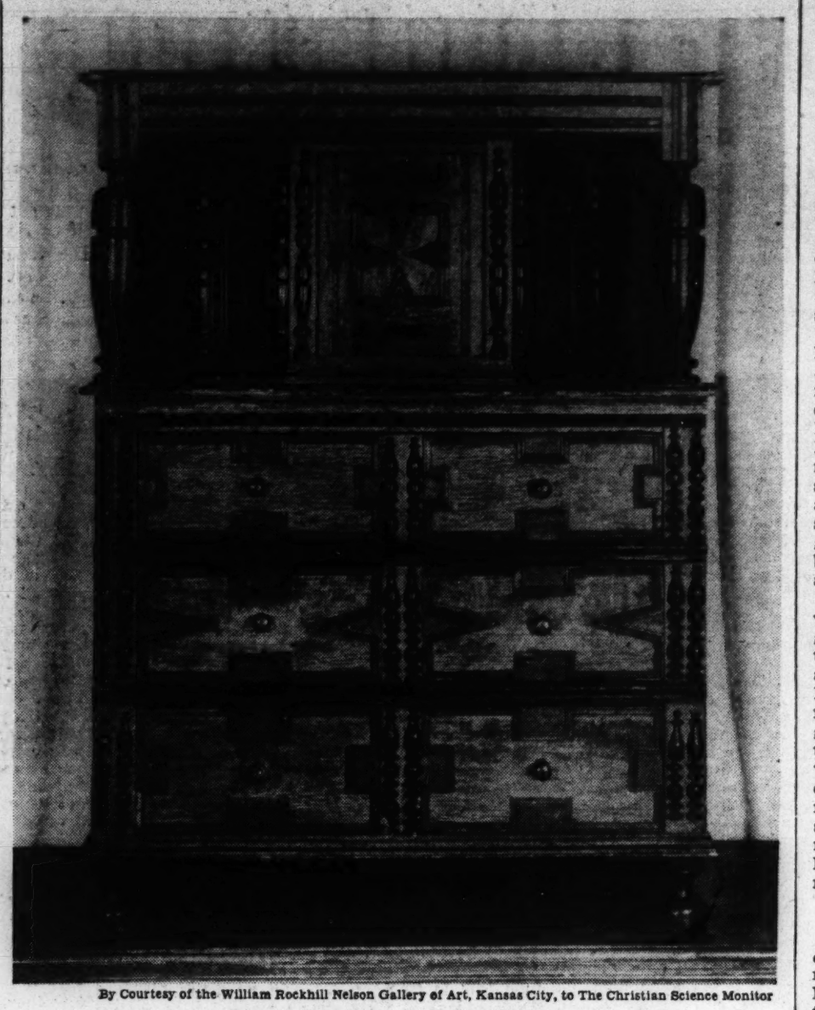

By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, to The Christian Science Monitor

AN EARLY AMERICAN COURT CUPBOARD

A COURT CUPBOARD of oak was the most imposing and useful piece of furniture in the earliest homes of our ancestors. Some of these great cupboards were brought by the settlers from England. Others were copied in the Colonies, with the same traditional joinery and the same solid characteristics of the Elizabethan and Jacobean style. In the isolated settlement of the New World, this style persisted long after it had been supplanted in England. So persistent was the tradition, that it is often only possible to distinguish those brought from England from those made in America by the oak of which they were fashioned. Native American oak is lighter in tone and finer in grain than English oak.

This superb court cupboard is American-made. It is among the contemporary furnishings of a seventeenth-century room from Old Deerfield, Massachusetts, now installed in the American Wing of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art at Kansas City. It may be dated about 1680, an assumption well founded by a comparison with similar cupboards which are conspicuously adorned with the year of manufacture and often, as well, with the initials of those for whose homes they were made.

This cupboard is a transitional piece. The original form has become modified. The handsome, three-sided, splayed cupboard, with its overhanging top supported by heavy posts at each front corner, still remains as the distinguishing feature of a court cupboard. But the lower portion, which had once been left open or closed with paneled doors, has here been fitted with deep drawers.

Each of the drawers in this court cupboard is ornamented with typical, seventeenth-century, rectangular panels indented by squares, rectangles and triangles. Slender, split spindles hang from the center of the arched panels like tassels. All these added ornaments, like the knobs, the baluster-shaped posts, and the ball feet, are painted black in striking contrast with the natural wood. Such bold decoration is in keeping with the strong and virile taste of the period, whether expressed in form or color.

These cupboards, covered with a piece of fine fabric on which was displayed the pewter or silver of the household, must have had numerous and varied uses for the colonial housewife. In them she kept food, linens, and her valued possessions. Those who are fortunate enough today to possess one of these rare antiques can attest their convenience. With its substantial dignity, the court cupboard is wholly distinctive of house furnishings during the first century of life in America.

A. R. H.

„De aanraking van de rechterhand Gods"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

MET ZEKERHEID kan worden aangenomen, dat ieder rechtgeaard mensch er verlangend naar uitziet, dat een oogenblikkelijke en voortdurende harmonie in zijn eigen aangelegenheden, zoowel als in die van de wereld aan den dag zal worden gelegd. Hij is er van overtuigd, dat een normale bestaanstoestand voor iedereen door gezondheid, deugdzaamheid en lengte van dagen moet worden gekenmerkt. Wanneer men echter onwetend is omtrent Gods oneindige goedheid en macht, zou men kunnen gelooven, dat deze kostbare zegeningen door ziekte, ondeugd of door andere dwalingen ieder oogenblik in gevaar kunnen worden gebracht. Herhaaldelijk zenden de dagbladen en de radio gedachtebeelden uit, die verborgen vrees aan den dag doen komen, tenzij men zijn gedachten onder de hoede der geestelijke waarheid heeft geplaatst. Wellicht denkt iemand, dat elk goed ding aan een of andere onderstelde wet, die het goede beperkt, is onderworpen; dat op vreugde, vooruitgang, bezieling en werkzaamheid onvermijdelijk een onaangename terugwerking moet volgen.

Hoe gelukkig zijn zij, die een juist begrip van God hebben verkregen, waardoor zij overtuigd zijn, dat het kwade onwerkelijk is en dat zelfs het kleinste deeltje van het goede nooit verloren kan gaan of aan beperking onderhevig kan zijn! Indien het goede tijdelijk verduisterd schijnt te zijn, weten zij, dat God het in al zijn schoonheid, reinheid en volmaaktheid kan te voorschijn brengen.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap verklaart de waarheid van dit geestelijk herstel op wonderschoone wijze, waar zij in de Voorrede van *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. ix) zegt: „Op het palet des tijds worden schilderijen gezien, die eens fragmentarisch en vervaagd waren, maar die thans door de aanraking van de rechterhand Gods tot hun oorspronkelijke frischheid zijn teruggebracht. Waar voorheen vreugde, verdriet, hoop, teleurstelling, zuchten en glimlachen zich vermengden, daar zit thans de hoop, een duive gelijk."

Wanneer men door de leeringen van de Christelijke Wetenschap duidelijk begint te zien, dat God de alomtegenwoordige goddelijke Liefde is, zoekt men met groot verlangen de helpende hand. Het is de geestelijke macht van God, van het Leven en de Waarheid, die den zieke geneest, den treurende vertroost en het vermeende verlies van blijdschap, vertrouwen in het goede, of standvastigheid in dat wat gerechtig is, herstelt. Daar God de oneindige Geest is, heeft de stof geen werkelijk bestaan, geen werkelijke substantie of macht. Volmaakte intelligentie, gezondheid en onvervaagde geestelijke deugd behooren den werkelijken mensch toe, want hij weerspiegelt God, het eene Gemoed, de eene Ziel. Het is verstandig er aan te denken, dat moed, kracht en juiste, ononderbroken werkzaamheden eveneens het natuurlijk bezit van den mensch zijn. De Geest, die de eenige bron van deze hoedanigheden is, houdt zich zelf in stand en belichaamt de substantie van het goede.

In verband met het Christelijk Wetenschappelijk genezingswerk schrijft Mrs. Eddy in haar leerboek, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] (blz. 365): „Indien de beoefenaar van deze Wetenschap zijn patiënt door de goddelijke Liefde bereikt, zal het genezingswerk in een enkel bezoek volbracht zijn en zal de ziekte, als dauw voor de ochtendzon, in haar natuurlijke nietsheid verdwijnen." Telkens en telkens weer gebeurt het, dat ziekten, die gevaarlijk, chronisch, ongeneeslijk of erfelijk worden geacht, snel en volkomen verdwijnen, wanneer de genezende waarheid van de Christelijke Wetenschap op de juiste wijze wordt toegepast. Zoo is het eveneens het geval met de schaduwen van verdriet, die in het zonlicht van de weerspiegeling der Waarheid en der Liefde niet kunnen blijven bestaan.

Een dame ontving eens een bericht, waarin haar werd medegedeeld, dat iemand, dien zij zeer lief had, onder droeve omstandigheden was heengegaan. Door verdriet schijnbaar overmand, ging zij naar het huis van een vriendin, wier geestelijk begrip van God haar reeds eerder in andere beproevingen had getroost. Onmiddellijk wendden deze twee vriendinnen zich in gebed tot God, met het verlangen een helderder besef van 's menschen eeuwig éénzijn met het immer-tegenwoordige Leven te verkrijgen. Terwijl zij dit groote feit ernstig en nederig overdachten, verdween spoedig alle gevoel van smart. De dame ging versterkt en met veerkrachtigen tred haar weg en haar vertrouwen in de goddelijke Liefde, die in eeuwigheid voor allen zorgt, was teruggekeerd.

Misschien zal iemand zeggen: „Ik heb zoo lang om mijn genezing gebeden en er verlangend naar uit gezien, toch ben ik niet genezen. Wat zou ik nog meer kunnen doen?" Indien iemand in een diepen put was gevallen en hij door vrees, onverschilligheid of ontmoediging geen acht had geslagen op de vriendenhand, die helpend naar hem was uitgestoken, zou hij dan bevrijd worden? Evenmin kan iemand, die halsstarrig aan zelfbeklag of wrok toegeeft, gereedelijk de aanraking van de hand der Liefde bespeuren. Ernstig zelfonderzoek en een hernieuwd verlangen naar het goede zullen te zamen deze en andere dwalingen, die iemands genezing zouden willen vertragen, vernietigen.

Jezus, wiens genezingswerk het onwederlegbaar bewijs bracht, dat God de reddende macht is, eischte dikwijls een zekere mate van samenwerking van hem, die de genezing wenschte te verkrijgen. Hij zeide tot den mensch met de verdorde hand (Lucas 6:10): „Strek uwe hand uit." En wij lezen: „Hij deed alzoo, en zijne hand werd hersteld, gezond gelijk de andere." Eens kwam een melaatsche tot Jezus in de hoop, dat deze hem zou kunnen genezen. De Meester in teedere barmhartigheid, „strekte de hand uit en raakte hem aan, en zeide tot hem: Ik wil, wordt gereinigd" (Marcus 1:41). De man was onmiddellijk genezen. Men kan zich gemakkelijk zijn dankbaarheid en vreugde voorstellen, toen hij besefte, dat ziekte hem niet langer uit vriendelijk en goed gezelschap kon bannen. De liefdevolle aanraking van den Meester, die bewees, dat hij geen weerzin ondervond, noch bevreesd was voor besmetting, zal stellig dien man zijn moed en zelfrespect hebben teruggegeven.

Het zegenrijk bewustzijn van de tegenwoordigheid der Liefde en de hiermede samengaande macht tot genezen zijn heden zeer noodig. In het uur van schijnbaar gevaar, van vrees voor onze geliefden, of in het uur van vervolging om der gerechtigheid wil zijn Gods liefde en macht nooit afwezig. Want zooals Mrs. Eddy zegt (*Science and Health*, blz. 233): „Reeds rust de schaduw Zijner rechterhand op deze ure."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Arches of Webs

Between two clumps of the tall jewelweed,
the webs hang swaying in the wind;
the arches of the webs in the air
are ladders which the morning mist has
climbed.

D. S.

On Re-reading Boswell's Johnson

IT IS A CURIOUS FACT that, when a critic is about to deal with Johnson's own writing, he is almost sure to feel, and to say, that Boswell's great book is too much in the way—that Boswell has magnified Johnson, the man, out of all proportion to his work. Similarly, when it is the biography which is under discussion, it is altogether likely that this extraordinary bear, so faithfully and meticulously recorded by Boswell, will dominate, and the literary critic, the moralist, and the stylist be neglected.

For my part, I confess to easy comprehension of this neglect, for Johnson's heavy and moving prose can be read (by me, I mean—every man must, of course, find his own balance) only under rare circumstances. It is too sober and mighty for casual fare. But Boswell can be picked up in any spare moment and enjoyed in a paragraph or a sheaf of pages. He is so sure to be ridiculous, and the ridiculousness is so sure to be underscored by the inevitable reference to the truly great man. He has caught himself in the biography, and lives there in his own pages, as alive as his friend.

Sometimes he seems like a terrier in the way he hunts and worries ideas out of his great idol. But, again, the extraordinary thing is to find what attracts his attention—and then perhaps he is most like a bluejay. However, if Boswell hadn't had a fondness for oddments, he no doubt would never have given us Dr. Johnson's choice opinion about the hibernation of swallows: "Swallows certainly sleep all winter. A number of them conglobulate together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water, and lye in the bed of a river." It is indeed one of the miracles of literature that Boswell's book should show so much humor when he had none himself.

* * *

For the man is, in a sense, the victim of eighteenth-century diction. Concerned as his remarks are, more often than not, with the loftiest subjects, this diction is apt to make the most solemn assertion come out sounding piffling. One has only to compare his words with Johnson's in the discussion of the value of an antique marble dog. Says Johnson: "Sir, it is not the worth of the thing, but of the skill in forming it which is so highly estimated. Everything that enlarges the sphere of human powers, that shews man he can do what he thought he could not do, is valuable— . . . (A shade on the side of Johnson the moralizer, perhaps, but with breadth and dignity). Boswell manages to sound fussy, even given the largest of ideas to answer. "Yet," he says, "a misapplication of time and assiduity is not to be encouraged. Addison, in one of his Spectators, commends the judgment of a King who, as a suitable reward to a man who, by long perseverance, had attained to the art of throwing a barley-corn through the eye of a needle, gave him a bushel of barley." Johnson neatly blows the must out of this fustian with: "He must have been a King of Scotland, where barley is scarce."

* * *

One often wonders, on re-reading it, why this book in all its thirteen hundred pages hasn't a dull moment—why everything and everybody in it is as entertainingly alive the fifth time as the first. Probably because, where a cleverer man would have analyzed, Boswell merely reports. He is careful to tell us exactly what he said to Johnson, and Johnson to him. "On my observing to him that a certain gentleman had remained silent the whole evening in the midst of a very brilliant and learned society, 'Sir,' (said he) 'the conversation overflowed and drowned him.'" A cleverer man might have been even more delighted by the remark than I suspect Boswell was, but he would have been more likely to remember the abstract delight than the concrete, the actual words. No doubt, Boswell's mind was not stocked with original ideas; but he got the ideas of other men straight, and furthermore chose a staggering array of telling things to write down.

He was none too fond of Goldsmith—in fact, he seems to have been distressingly envious of him; yet, for all this, "Goldy" emerges from the biography a totally lovable man. What anecdote is more charming than the one about his colored coat: "Well, let me tell you," said Goldsmith, "when my tailor brought home my bloom-colored coat, he said, 'Sir, I have a favour to beg of you. When anybody asks you who made your clothes, be pleased to mention John Filby, at the Harrow, in Water-lane.'" JOHNSON. "Why, Sir, that was because he knew the strange colour would attract crowds to gaze at it, and thus they might hear of him, and see how well he could make a coat, even of so absurd a colour."

As a whole, Boswell's biography of the great Doctor has never been rivaled in its own sphere; and it has often enough been called the most interesting book in the English language, perhaps because of its inexhaustible richness in human observation and anecdote. There is, of course, Pepys' diary—he, too, was sharp as a magpie for odds and ends, and wrote with a similar verve. But Boswell had the advantage of focussing his vast awareness upon one of the great geniuses of literature.

EDMUND SCOTT

All Together

ONE MEASURE of our human advance may be said to reside in the ways in which we come together for our mutual delight. It has been said that "where two or three are gathered together," in the spirit of devotion to the highest, there the presence of the highest is made manifest. The human individual does not live best by himself. He needs supplementation, augmentation. Certainly we know that in fellowship—of work, appreciation, play, and sorrow—man finds himself a stronger and happier creature.

So in our liberated hours there will be an increasing wish for the kinds of activity that can be pursued in union with one another. . . .

That is why singing together, for those of us who are not solo artists, is so much more satisfactory than emitting notes by ourselves. It is not because our own musical ineptitudes are thus happily drowned by the multitude of voices. It is rather because, when we sing together, our indifferent efforts are made triumphant by the voices of others. Watch the lustiness of four men singing together as they tramp down a road or loll around a camp at the day's end. Not one of them, probably, would raise his voice alone. But when all four sing, self-consciousness vanishes, and there is a fine comradely gusto. —From "A Guide to Civilized Loafing," by HARRY A. OVERSTREET. (New York: Norton.)

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First Days of Fall

Now autumn's long apprenticeship begins.
One leaf is tentatively touched with gold
Beneath some low-hung branch where sunlight thins
On shortened afternoons. Breathing new cold,
The asters take the tint of paling skies,
Beside cool piles of stone where shadows pass
In warning; and across the meadow lies
The tender tawny mist of seeding grass.

The slow rehearsal of the pageantry
In quiet coverts, through the dwindling days,
Is sped by frost; but patient artistry
Is ready now; in culminating blaze
Of splendor over woodland, hill, and field
The triumph of the master stands revealed.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

With a Bird Cage in His Hand

WITH THE HELP of the Governor, to whom we brought a letter of introduction from the Governor-General in Java, we chose our route for crossing Sumatra. . . . Baron von Hoëffel, aide-de-camp to the Governor, was making enquiries for us as to ponies and equipment, and whilst waiting for these details to be settled we determined to pass our time by going to Lake Manindjau in the hills. We therefore hired two extremely uncomfortable spring carts, and seizing what room we could after bloodhound Boffles, the inconvenient, was accommodated, we started off at dawn, and travelled for some hours to the summit of the hills.

The green of the young rice pierced the earth. Heavy surrounding cliffs rose abruptly from the fields, reaching in red ledges along to the hills. Suddenly, in the plain, a mass of unexpected rock towered like Babel hung about with mists.

Peasants breathed inharmonious, fascinating pastorals on river reeds, orchids were weeds upon our way, whilst flowers like Japanese lamps lit the hedges. The small cinnamons, aflame with their young red leaves and their spiced branches, were then at the most beautiful time of their growth. . . .

The men we met upon the road walked burdened in fairy-tale way, nearly everyone carrying a bird cage in his hand. From Fort de Kock to Kotabaru, where days and days later we arrived, we saw this same fantastic sight, men walking with rhythm in their gait, and with a bird cage—perhaps a gift to a friend or as sheltering a beloved companion not to be parted with. The small round cages were covered with a bright cloth or a piece of crimson velvet. Tassels of gold thread hung from them, and within were rice birds or grey doves.

In some of the villages we saw these cages high on poles, from whence melodious Stylites sang to the people of the little towns. —From "Islands of Queen Wilhelmina," by VIOLET CLIFTON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Politics Came First ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

America is still waiting for its Government to "get tough" about the war. It is still waiting for the country's high command to translate its repeated warnings about what Americans must expect to do into concrete orders for insuring victory. It is still waiting for Washington to do its duty without worrying about politics and civilian discomfort.

There are few competent persons in the Nation's Capital today who are satisfied with the way the war is being run. There is too much evidence that from the White House down the war effort is being handicapped by a continuing reluctance to make bitter decisions regardless of how much they hurt.

It is a common thing for persons in Washington to say that the country is not fully awake to the job before it. There is equal evidence that this condemnation can be directed at responsible officials here. This is particularly true of the civilians, since the Army and the Navy appear to be fully aware of the enormity of the coming ordeal.

Take, for example, the question of drafting the nation's 18- and 19-year-old youth for military service. Nobody denies that it is an almost heartbreaking job to have to vote on sending mere boys into an Army for the purpose of killing and being killed. Yet the War Department has informed Congress that males of that age must be drafted if the United States Army is to attain top form. And the War Department is entrusted with fighting the war.

Proposal Sidetracked

What, however, has happened? Although there is almost universal agreement that the 18- and 19-year-olds will eventually be called for service, the Senate Military Affairs Committee has just suspended hearings on the bill authorizing the Army to call them up. And the reason? Yes, you guessed it. Committee members have admitted that the proposal was sidetracked, at least temporarily, after committee members had discussed the bill's possible effect upon the November elections.

In other words, while the country at large had thought that the Senators most intimately connected with the war effort were busy considering ways of speeding victory, these gentlemen are revealed to have been primarily concerned with their politcal skins.

The same disgraceful spectacle is afforded by Congressional inability to draft a tax law. Consideration of the 1943 tax measure was begun on March 3 and has continued for six and one-half months. Speaking to the press this week, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said that the present bill—the result of more than half a year's work—was "wholly inadequate" and utterly fails to cope with the urgent problem of curtailing civilian spending.

It has seemed to some observers here that the members of the congressional committees charged with responsibility for the tax laws are diligently searching for a fabulous formula which will permit them to raise money for the war without taking it away from anybody. It's a little hard to see how a $200,000,000,000 war can be fought and paid for on that basis.

It's much the same story when one turns to the rubber question. From the very moment that it became apparent that Malayan and East Indian rubber sources were bound to fall to the enemy, responsible officials have known, and have admitted privately, that all joy-riding in the United States should be stopped immediately and that all tires should be taken from persons unable to prove that they had to have them for some type of war work.

Much Depends on Rubber

Government rubber officials have emphasized over and over again that "rubber is more precious than gold," that the "rubber now on the nation's 25,000,000 automobiles is the country's largest existing rubber stockpile" and that "the whole war effort may well depend on these tires." Nobody denies that these statements are true. One is, however, moved to ask why, if these tires are so precious, the Government has not had the courage to move swiftly and surely to safeguard them. Nobody will ever know how much rubber has been wasted on aimless joy-riding in the last eight or nine months. But it was enough to meet many military needs.

Richard Lee Strout has written from London how the entire British nation is mobilized for war, how almost all necessities are rationed and how the taxes are sky-high compared with those in the United States. Well, this war is as much America's as it is Britain's and most Americans seem to know it. There is abundant evidence that most of us want the Government to hit us just as hard as it needs to to win the war. If Washington were to do so, it would establish a political record that no opponent could attack. The job today is to win the war as quickly and decisively as possible and it's up to Washington to give the leadership.

The Country Speaks: New York

Steadfast and True ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

Since Lafayette came to the United States to fight beside Washington for American Independence, thereby aiding in carrying on the traditional war between France and England, the affection of the American people for the French has come down throughout the years, steadfast and true. It was, therefore, with most distinct surprise and shock that they read the news of the decree by the Vichy Government under Pierre Laval that French men and unmarried women shall be conscripted for forced labor wherever it was deemed for the good of the State to send them. This was interpreted to mean that thousands of these French men and women would go to Germany to take the place in factory and farm of manpower Hitler needs for his armies.

Especially revolting to the American thought is the idea of sending unmarried women from France to meet Hitler's labor needs. The position of such women in Germany and the indignities to which French womanhood would be subjected there has come up for widest discussion among all classes in this city, where love and respect of France is general, and in the comment it was the unanimous opinion that Laval did not speak for France, where liberty is loved and for which millions of Frenchmen have died, but that he spoke as the mere puppet—the "Quisling"—of Hitler, to whom he has sold his honor and the honor of France that he might gain politically at the hands of the nation that is France's traditional enemy.

It is incomprehensible to Americans here that the Laval decree will ever be enforced; that the manhood of France is so utterly defeated and cast down spiritually, physically, mentally, that it will permit its women to be sent across the Rhine.

The denunciation by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, of the decree to Gaston Henri-Haye, Vichy envoy in Washington, when he called the Ambassador to the State Department, got warm applause in New York and gave impetus to the movement aimed at a severance of American relations with Vichy. The reaction was that should enforcement of the Laval decree be attempted, and Frenchmen within the territory officially under Laval rule did not revolt, it would be an acknowledgement that their defeat had made them so supine that their glorious traditions now meant nothing to them and that they were willing to sacrifice the honor of their women, along with the honor of their country, to live as slaves.

Among the millions in New York there was not one who would admit that the liberty France has fought for since Louis XV died at Versailles has been surrendered by Frenchmen. They are but making a toilsome journey together, meanwhile looking unto the hills whence will come their salvation.

Meanwhile, too, liberty is to them a Voice that has a sacred relation and will continue to possess a sacred relation. Such a Voice has been defined as a "living fountain out of which all sacredness sprang, and will yet spring."

No man knows when this Voice will become articulate in France. It is silenced today by machine guns, by deportations, by the ineptitude of the last remaining Marshal of France whom senility has robbed of even those defensive fighting qualities that connects his name in history with Verdun. Perhaps the very leaders of the American-British alliance—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill—do not know the day and hour. But it will come. Every true Frenchman hopes it will come.

It must come if there is to be any freedom anywhere.

To Change the Subject:

We Hear From the Boys ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

Ray was one of the first to leave. He had awaited his call to the service with characteristic serenity. We miss him from the News Room.

We had seen him come in as a copy boy and progress in his quiet way to clerical assistant to the City Editor. It pleased us. He had a gentle nature and soft voice that rubbed "temperamental" reporters the right way.

When he'd come over to warn that you'd have to hold that reportorial masterpiece down to 150 words "because of space," or rather the lack of it, it didn't hurt quite so much because it came from Ray.

He takes his Army life in the same unruffled stride. It isn't that things come easy. Far from it. But Ray quietly puts his hand in God's and keeps it there. He says so, simply, in his letters.

After Ray came Milt. As different as a weekday from Sunday. Happy-go-lucky, boyishly noisy, and a bit on the fresh side; that was Milt. We bawled him out a little occasionally, and liked him a lot.

Just Kept on Trying

It wasn't long before Milt enlisted in the Navy. He landed in the air corps, but not in the air. He didn't like that; he wanted to fly. The Army Air Corps didn't require college training. He thought he'd try for that. He did, and kept trying until he made it.

Milt had a grin that stretched almost around his head when he came in to tell us. He promised "to trace our initials in a couple of Jap planes" and capered around the News Room making noises like a machine gun over Tokyo.

We knew he'd make a good pilot, a scrappy little fighter. There wasn't any doubt in our minds. He has his wings now and pilots a dive bomber. It's quite a thrill, he writes, to climb up to ten or twelve thousand feet, push the nose straight down over the target until your speed is well over 300 miles an hour, knowing that when you start to level at 2,000, you'll complete your recovery only a few hundred feet above the ground.

Chosen for Pilot Training

But he has no fears, he tells us. Not because he's cocky. The Truth has been his mainstay all through, he says, and his flying experience free from trouble because of the harmony that reigns in His Kingdom.

Ken was next. He had taken Milt's place. Ken is tall, blond and blushes easily. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps, too. He's at an air base in California now, and to his great joy has just been selected for pilot training.

In one test, he writes us, the boys had to step into a steel chamber where the air pressure was lowered to simulate high-altitude flying. They "went up" to 18,000 before using their oxygen masks.

When call came for a volunteer to try it up to 24,000 without a mask, Ken promptly raised his hand. At 24,000 they gave him a blackboard and some sums to do. He missed one, but got the others.

Next he was told to write the nursery rhyme, "Mary had a little lamb." "I'm ashamed to admit it," he confided, "but I got that all okay." But Ken wasn't doing that all on his own. He knew that. He had put his trust in God, he said, and then hung on.

Humor and Seriousness

When Dick went, he carried the good wishes of the entire department, young and old. He had been a favorite from the minute he came in. He was tall, dreamy, artistic, a good thinker. Loved music, good plays and especially the Ballet Russe.

It was hard to imagine him getting into the rough and tumble of combat flying. But he had made his decision and he was happy about it. He came back on his first furlough with stories of cloudbursts, mud, and life in a tent, but very much "on the beam," taking Army life with a nice balance of humor and serious purpose.

Frank is in the air corps now, also. He's working hard to make the grade as a pilot. With the help of God and his Flight Instructor, he's sure he can do it.

These are only a few that have gone—"the kids," we called them. We look forward to their letters, read them avidly. Stand a little in awe of these youngsters who have suddenly taken on the poise of manhood, placed their trust so confidently in God and acknowledge it in such a matter-of-fact way.

We begin to wonder if we at home are as keenly "on the beam." If our faith is as active as it should be. And suddenly we have a suspicion that there's a much more important message for us in these letters than the one that appears on the surface.

Yorktown in All Major Engagements Until Lost

Aircraft carrier fought Japanese in every Pacific Fleet engagement, including Battle of Coral Sea; Commander of scouting squadron gives eyewitness account of successful expeditions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The aircraft carrier Yorktown had been on a continuous battle cruise of 104 days when it was sunk in the fighting at Midway Island, the United States Navy has announced. It had participated in every major naval engagement of Pacific Fleet task forces.

Beginning with the raid on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands in late January, the big carrier had put its planes in action against the enemy there, at Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea; at Tulagi in the Solomon Islands, which was a Japanese base before the Marines captured it in August and in the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway.

Its dive bombers and torpedo bombers had damaged battleships and sunk or damaged cruisers, destroyers, aircraft carriers and transports and had blasted Japanese shore installations into uselessness and shot down enemy planes for a total score which the Navy said "will never be exactly known."

The story of the big ship's operations was told by Lieut. Commander W. O. Burche of Paducah, Ky., who recently returned from the Pacific where he was assigned to the Yorktown with Scouting Squadron 5, immediately after Dec. 7, 1941 One of the incidents he related was that a Japanese cruiser was sunk by just one bomb from a Yorktown dive-bomber piloted by Ensign Stanton Brown, Jr., of Martin, Ga., who was a member of his squadron. Commander Burche told this story, as released by the Navy:

Commander's Story

"I was commanding officer of Scouting Five from the time war was declared, on the Yorktown. We picked up a convoy, went to the Southwest Pacific with it, and then headed up into the Marshalls and made our first attack.

"In the raid on the Marshalls, we were assigned to the southern group of islands. The division I was with went to Makin. We had a little bad weather but found it clear at Makin. There was a seaplane tender there and two four-motored bombers sitting on the water.

"We met quite a bit of antiaircraft fire but it was miles off. Our first attack was made on the seaplane tender. It had planes aboard. We couldn't tell how many. Luckily I got a hit which made a mess of her deck. We noticed that the bomb gave off a tremendous high yellow flame. The bomb set the ship on fire. The other eight bombs were close misses. The ship took a list astern.

"After that we turned immediately and jumped the four-motored bombers and sank them. I started to approach one and continuously sprayed him. When I hit 1,000 feet it exploded. The planes behind me exploded the second one.

"We made strafing attacks on the seaplane tender and stopped the antiaircraft fire from it. We pretty well riddled it. That was Makin.

Coral Sea Next

"Next we went down to the Coral Sea and went in to attack Salamaua and Lae. Our torpedo bombers made successful level bombing attacks. Our fighters—Grumman F4Fs 'Wildcats' shot down two Jap seaplanes and strafed both surface ships and ground installations. Our dive-bombers sank cargo ships and destroyers. All told, the operation completely wiped the place out.

"Our next attack was Tulagi, on May 4. We had been at sea for quite a long time, and it was good news when we heard we were heading in to an attack.

"We made three attacks on Tulagi. I was first off with my squadron, and was told to make a sweep to see if I could find anything coming down from the north. We saw nothing. Just as I reached Tulagi, the other two squadrons, Bombing Five and Torpedo Five, arrived. All I could see in the harbor was three cargo ships. I divided my squadron into two divisions, designated a cargo ship to each of them and told Bombing Five to take the third. That way, the torpedo squadron would know which ships we were bombing and co-ordinate with us.

Enemy Ships Sighted

"We started down. As I approached, I saw a large heavy cruiser off to the side, under a cloud; tied up alongside of it was a light cruiser and a destroyer. I immediately changed course, hoping the squadron would follow me. They did. Most of us got in on that.

"The torpedo squadron, as they approached, could see much better than we could. They spread out, hoping we would take all the ships, which we did. All ships had a few bombs dropped on them. You could see the torpedoes and bombs hitting, and the next of three ships was knocked apart.

"We went back to the ship to get more bombs. I told them we had hit the Japs but wanted to go back. . . . They said 'Go on back.'

"I was first aboard. By the time I got up to the bridge, reported to the captain and told him I'd like to go back, he said 'All right, get in your plane.' I looked around and the planes were gassed, rearmed and ready to go. I didn't even get a cup of coffee. That is how fast our flight deck crews on the Yorktown worked. They were excellent all the way through.

"We returned with our second load. Just outside Tulagi harbor a heavy cruiser was under way. We made an attack on her. We went in against the cruiser alone and made two bomb hits.

"As we returned to the ship I noticed some cargo ships in the harbor and requested permission to go back the third time. They sent Bombing Five and Scouting Five back, and left the torpedo planes on board. I found only one ship. Wallie Short—Lieut. Commander Wallace C. Short of Malone, N. Y.—who had Bombing Five, followed a slick down to a seaplane tender about 40 miles to the north. He bombed her and we bombed this cargo ship in the harbor—a 20,000-ton transport. We hit it two or three times.

Enemy Carrier Under Fire

"Then followed the battle of the Coral Sea. Early on May 7, one of our scouts reported that he had sighted two cruisers and two destroyers. We launched the air group. An Army plane was nearby and picked up another force which did have a carrier in it. While we were on the way out I got this last word from the Yorktown stating that, about 50 miles from our first position, we would find a carrier. I think we would have seen it anyway. It was almost on our track to the other force.

"The Lexington group made their dive-bomb attack just ahead of me. I watched them attack—I thought it was all of their bombing group. The Jap carrier was maneuvering heavily, and I only saw one hit. The carrier then turned to the wind to launch her planes. I immediately called Joe Taylor — Lieutenant Commander, Danville, Ill.—who had our torpedo planes and told him we were going in. He asked me to wait because it would be at least five minutes before he could arrive on the scene. I told him I wasn't going to wait because the carrier was launching planes and I wasn't going to let them get off. I got a hit and I don't think any of the squadrons behind me missed. We really laid the bombs in that day.

"The Japs had in that force a battleship, four cruisers, and a light cruiser. Incidentally, the last boy in Bombing Five, Ensign H. S. Brown, Jr., decided that the carrier was already being hit hard enough and he was going to drop his bomb somewhere else. He did—right on the quarterdeck of a cruiser. The cruiser sank before the carrier did. It took five minutes from the time I pushed over until the carrier was out of sight below the surface—she just ploughed herself under. She had about seven planes in the air and was launching the rest of her fighters. It seemed best to stop that.

Bomb and Torpedo Hits

"On May 8 we made contact again. We headed to the north about 180 miles and found the Japs okay. There were two carriers in the open. Just south of the Japanese task force was a large area of bad weather. They were heading for it. We co-ordinated our dive-bombing and torpedo attack on the after carrier. We readily identified her class. We definitely know that we made six bomb hits on that carrier and the torpedo planes made three torpedo hits. Pictures we brought back show that from the bow back about 150 feet the carrier was one big blaze from a white, gasoline fire. The pictures also show a bomb hitting right on the bow. If she was all right after that she was tougher than any other carrier I've seen.

"During seven attacks by Bombing Five and Scouting Five there was only one man lost from antiaircraft. He was 'Jo-Jo' Powers—Lieutenant John Joseph Powers, New York—who always went way down low before pulling out. We don't know whether he was hit by antiaircraft or just went down so low to make sure of a hit that his plane was hit by his own bomb fragments. Before he took off he said he 'was going to lay my bomb on that Jap so-and-so's deck.' They've awarded him the Medal of Honor. He deserves it.

"Our SEDs — Dauntless — could really take it. There were a number of cases where planes would come back with a lot of holes in them, wheels gone, wings shot up, but they'd still fly home."

Commander Burche's squadron was transferred from the Yorktown after the Battle of the Coral Sea, but the Yorktown was still to fight in another major action—Midway, the greatest of them all and the action that led to the loss of the Yorktown.

Associated Press Photo from United States Navy

Among Survivors of the Yorktown to Arrive at Honolulu

Arriving at Honolulu with other survivors of the United States aircraft carrier Yorktown was the bewhiskered sailor in the center, proud of the fact that the Japs couldn't even singe his beard. This picture is from an official United States Navy newsreel.

'Manchurian Incident' and Japan

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 19—"We are not alone any more with our original view that the "Manchurian incident" of Sept. 18, 1931—or rather the failure of the democracies to block Japanese aggression—marked the beginning of the second world war," a prominent Chinese told me.

"But this is small consolation in itself and the 11 years that passed have taught us to take a positive view of that event and to regard it as a blessing in disguise.

"It is proved now that Japan's invasion of Manchuria laid the basis for permanent Chinese unity, an aim which it might have taken us much longer to achieve without that challenge. Today, 11 years after the temporary loss of the Northeastern Provinces, China is at last unified even to the remotest borders of the Northwest and the last traces of that warlordism which hampered the national defense of Manchuria in 1931 are at last completely disappearing.

"It is proved furthermore that Japan did not merely strengthen herself by creating a huge base of military operations in Manchuria but that this action at the same time weakened her aggressive power against China considerably, for she thus caused the Soviet Union to build up her own strength in the Far East to such an extent that Japan has been forced ever since to tie up against this great Russian force one third or more of her total mobilizable strength.

"Finally the development by Japan of Manchuria—of her transport system and especially of large mines, power plants, heavy and other manufacturing industries will be of tremendous benefit to China as soon as Japan is crushed and the four northeastern provinces restored to us."

The latter argument of this realistic Chinese has long been ignored. But it deserves attention at a moment when the problems of the postwar reconstruction of a completely liberated China are coming into the foreground.

Before the Japanese invasion Manchuria was largely an agricultural country. Its mineral reserves were known but scarcely exploited because of the chronic lack of capital and machinery, of skilled engineers and workers and because of unstable political conditions.

In the meantime Japan has exported to Manchuria billions worth of her best machinery accompanied by thousands of her best engineers and skilled workers and forced millions of Chinese to help in the execution of her ambitious plans of industrialization. The greatest heavy industrial concerns in Japan were pressed by the powerful "Kwantung Army," the forces of occupation in Manchuria, to lend their services, to ignore all considerations of possible Manchurian competition with their own factories at home and to assist in turning "Manchukuo" into a great arsenal. Firms in the engineering, chemical and other manufacturing industries as well as banks were similarly forced to invest in the Manchurian venture although it was never popular with Japanese businessmen.

Industrial plants in Japan which suffered from lack of rationed raw materials and profitable sales opportunities were boldly transferred to Manchuria and the "Kwantung Army," not satisfied with the creation of a great arsenal for itself, succeeded in extorting from Japan the means for building up a virtually complete industrial kingdom of its own.

The efficient South Manchuria Railway Company which had been the spearhead of earlier Japanese penetration in Manchuria and until some time after the "incident" the virtual ruler of Japanese controlled railroads, ports, industries, commerce and labor in Manchuria was gradually submitted to the will of the "Kwantung Army," and sporadic attempts from Tokyo at reviving the influence of efficient capitalistic concerns in order to check the army economists always ended with compromise and relapse into army rule.

But all this did not prevent the tremendous investments of a full decade and the wreckless exploitation of millions of Chinese laborers from resulting in considerable achievement. The so-called "Japanese-Manchurian Joint Econimic Council" in its five year plan for 1937 to 1941 aimed at the following annual production figures by 1941 which will probably approximate it if not actually reached in 1941—35,500,000 tons of coal against an output of 24,000,000 tons in 1940, 12,000,000 tons of iron ore, 4,850,000 tons of pig iron, 2,500,000 tons of steel.

Other data are not available, but it is known that the production of crude oil and gasoline from the vast oil shale deposits at Fushun carried on with the most modern machinery has made considerable progress, that copper, lead and other metals are mined and refined in sizable quantities, that large engineering plants have been set up, and that not only chemical and other manufacturing industries but their own local raw material resources have been developed on a fairly large scale and on a basis of efficiency equal to the highest Japanese standards.

It is possible that the Japanese when they have to retreat from Manchuria will do much damage to industrial plants especially if they are not warned in time that all destruction will have to be made good from equipment in Japan.

It may also be expected that some of the industries they have built up in Manchuria for purely military purposes and without consideration of normal profitability cannot survive competition after the war. Yet in spite of all this there can be no doubt that the industrial development of Manchuria during the years of Japanese occupation will be of enormous value to China after victory. The new mines, railways, and ports will more or less survive the ravages of the last stages of the war and prove valuable in the future.

Manchuria has been more and more isolated from China during the last few years, but reports about the situation are still coming in. They speak of even more wreckless exploitation of Chinese labor, the growing dissatisfaction with Japanese rule even among those who became Japanese puppets in civilian as well as military services, the survival and continued anti-Japanese activities of several tens of thousands of "volunteers" or guerrillas in the remote mountainous regions, of the gradual disappearance of party differences among the varied groups of patriots and of slowly growing anti-Japanese organizations in towns and cities which may come to play a considerable role if a Japanese attack on the Soviet should once more bring the war to Manchuria.

China Domestically Finding More Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chungking

The past few months have seen considerable consolidation in the Chinese domestic political situation. Difficulties between the Government and the Communists — rife when the Kuomintang suppressed the Communist New Fourth Army —appear to have been largely resolved. Discussions of the "Communist problem" have largely dropped out of the conversation these days.

Other internal issues such as the difficulty of making the old provincial interests of Szechwan and Yunnan subservient to the National Government have also lost in importance and the critical developments in the Pacific, instead of giving rise to fresh internal difficulties, have proved the soundness of the recent progress toward national unification.

Japanese Look to Future By Shift to Legality

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's tactics of economic occupation have undergone a change. From a variety of Far East sources comes evidence that the former technique of brutal destruction has been halted and replaced by methods better calculated to net Nippon a profit.

The first phase of major Japanese warfare began in 1937, which saw an invasion of both North China and the lower Yangtze area. It was astonishing to neutral observers that the Japanese, as they swept over the Shanghai industrial districts and the lower Yangtze stretching up to Nanking, failed utterly to see the necessity for keeping the Chinese mills and factories going.

Word brought by repatriates from the Far East shows that this error has not been followed in the occupations followed Dec. 8, except in rare instances.

At Shanghai particularly, the Japanese policy has been to leave things outwardly unchanged and to encourage existing operators of businesses to carry on under Japanese "supervision" which gradually shifted to outright taking-over—but not in a way which stopped the wheels from turning.

The Japanese have been at pains to permit the daily round to appear much as it did before the war, save for the absence of motorcars and busses and the increase in the number of bicycles. This has been true not only in Shanghai but, to a lesser degree, in other major cities such as Tientsin and Peiping in China and Manila in the Philippines. Hong Kong, too, might be added, perhaps, but not so much is known of what is happening there.

One extremely curious angle of all this is the passionate regard for legality which the Japanese are displaying. They seem to want everything to look well on the record, no matter how ridiculous this may actually be when the full circumstances are considered.

For example, even the newspapermen who had been subjected to imprisonment and in some cases third-degree treatment in Japan and at Shanghai were forced to sign statements expressing the thought that they had been well treated. One of the Shanghai repatriates says that he had to affix his name to a Japanese-prepared statement, so ungrammatical that it opened with the words: "I don't have no dissatisfaction against my treatment. . . ."

That these were signed under duress does not appear to have struck the Japanese as in any way bearing upon the validity of the documents. In some cases, transfers of property are believed to have been forced with a similar false-face of legality. Americans in general did not resist a great deal when pressed to subscribe to such documents, for they reasoned that the only vital point was whether Japan finally won or lost the war.

Capacity Crowd Indicated for Football Game at Fenway Park Tomorrow Afternoon

Bears Rated Favorites Over Army Star Eleven

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With all indications pointing to a capacity crowd, the two best football teams in the country—the Eastern Army All-Stars of Col. Bob Neyland and the professional Chicago Bears of George Halas—put the finishing touches to their attacks and defenses today in preparation for their epic, and perhaps historic, meeting at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon.

The game, scheduled to begin at 2:10 p. m., after preliminary festivities, brings together an Army eleven which Colonel Neyland himself calls "unquestionably the best squad I have ever coached," and a professional aggregation that is undisputed champion of all it surveys. With a meeting of two such titans of the football world, a dull battle of locked horns might develop, but knowing the Bears' flair for wide-open plays and the All-Stars' well-rounded ability, such should not be the case.

Together Longer

If either team is to be made a pre-game favorite, it must be the Chicago group, for they have been together longer and that counts in football. True the All-Stars have already knocked over two representatives of the National Pro League in the New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers—but so have the Bears beaten those teams handily in times past.

The Army's biggest saving grace, outside of its star players and poundage, is its squad depth. As Colonel Neyland declared after the game with the Dodgers in Baltimore, "The fact that we had new men to keep pouring in against the opposition meant the game for us." According to Capt. Harold R. Freckleton, public relations officer traveling with the team, the colonel has 52 men with him—41 on the bench and 11 on the field. Contrast this with the 35-player limit of the professional team, or only 24 substitutes.

Well-Founded Rumour

Although the Bears are favored, they probably won't like the honor. Their secret pre-game conclaves are guaranteed not to be of the tenor of last year when it was rumored that the team even decided how it would score its touchdowns. That rumor was considered pretty well founded, too, when it developed that Gary Famiglietti, Ray McLean, and Bill Osmanski—all boys from this section of the country—were the ones who scored for the Halas outfit.

These three New Englanders will again be back to grace the Bears' roster, and they are joined by four other boys from Boston—Frank Maznicki, Butch Kissell, and Charlie O'Rourke of Boston College, and Chick Morris of Boston University. The soldiers, on the other hand, have nary a player from a New England college.

O'Rourke to Start

For a while it was hoped that Owner-Coach Halas could start an all-Boston backfield, but he explained yesterday afternoon that although he would like to he did not feel he could. He did say, however, that he was pretty sure he would start Malden's O'Rourke at quarterback and Holy Cross' Osmanski at fullback, and that possibly these two might be joined by McLean.

Halas spent most of yesterday afternoon in a darkened room at the Sheraton looking at movies with his staff. More and more it becomes apparent that neither team is leaving a stone unturned in their search for the victory road.

A last-minute change in plans for the Army Stars yesterday found them going to Boston College for a workout against the Eagles, instead of going over to Harvard's Soldiers Field. This meant that students at the Heights had the privilege of viewing both teams in action inasmuch as the Bears practiced at Alumni Field in the morning.

Colonel Neyland plans only one change in his starting line-up, a change necessitated by the injury to End Bob Friedlund, former Michigan State ace. In his place will be Alva Kelley of Cornell. The soldiers' starting backfield will be the one which started against the Giants and Dodgers—Corp. Norman Standlee, Capt. Johnny Pingel, Lieut. Harold Van Every, and Lieut. Vic Spadaccini. Originally it was though that the soldiers would be without the services of Jack Wilson of Baylor and George Cafego of Tennessee, but latest reports say that these two will be ready by gametime tomorrow.

Georgia Player Has Record For Scoring Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—For a fellow who's played a total of four minutes during his entire collegiate career, Leo Costa, Athens senior on Georgia's football team, has quite an impressive scoring record. Costa, counting his freshman year, has scored in 24 consecutive ball games the amazing total of 62 points—all of them on points after touchdown.

Football rules provide that time is out while trying for a point after touchdown, so officially the only playing time Costa has to his record is four minutes in the opening game his sophomore year against Oglethorpe.

As a freshman Leo sent nine out of 11 through the bars; as a junior he made good on 15 out of 19; and last year, when Georgia made 279 points, Costa booted home 37 out of 44 tries.

Leo played an important role in the last meeting of Georgia and Kentucky, the two Southeastern Conference schools which were due to launch the 1942 season today in Louisville. It was his perfect placement, after Frankie Sinkwich had scored a touchown in the last two minutes, that knotted the count. Kentucky scored in the first quarter.

It was Leo's toe that brought Georgia its first major victory in three years, a 14-to-13 triumph over Auburn in 1940. He sent two placements through the bar against Ole Miss last year, when Georgia rallied to tie the count after trailing 14 to 0.

Though he's missed a few, it is significant that Costa has never missed a point-after-touchdown which would have meant the difference in victory, tie or defeat for Georgia.

Braves Close At Home With New Yorkers

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel's 1942 Braves, who started the season as if they intended to win the pennant but will go down in the record books as seventh placers, close out their home schedule tomorrow by playing a double-header with the New York Giants. Like a majority of other clubs in this war era, the local National Leaguers figure to be changed considerably before they make another appearance at Allston.

As a matter of fact, tomorrow's twin bill marks the final baseball date in the Hub until the following Sunday, when the Red Sox close their campaign by playing a single game with the New York Yankees. Thinking that the season might be cut short by world conditions, the clubs moved most of next week's dates ahead.

Great Manager

In the Giants, Boston is getting a farewell look at the surprise club of the National League season. Picked to finish in the second division for the fourth consecutive year, the Giants have vaulted all the way to third place, crowding out the Cincinnati Reds in an August drive. With a little better pitching, the Polo Grounders could have been right up there battling the Dodgers and Cardinals for first place. Yes, the league is lifting its hat to Mel Ott for a grand job as a freshman manager. He seems destined to be just as great a pilot as he is a ball player.

When Horace Stoneham selected Ott as his manager, there was a general shaking of heads in the vicinity of the Polo Grounds. Thinking back to John McGraw, some critics maintained that mild-mannered Mel lacked the tough qualities of a team leader. There was not enough iron in his makeup.

A Big Job

The Giants were falling apart in several directions. Once the league's leading attraction, they were playing to empty seats all around the circuit. Only twice in 29 complete seasons did McGraw finish out of the money. It looked like a big job for a little man like Ott.

But Stoneham must have known something the critics did not, for Ott has shown the league all the qualities of a great leader. In his quiet way, Mel gets as much out of a ball player as any pilot you can name. In fact, the best way to start trouble in New York these September days is to call Luke Sewell of the Browns the "manager of the year." Giant fans think Stoneham's man is winning that honor without competition. They point out that the Browns began climbing in the latter half of last season, while the Giants were strictly second division until Mel came along.

However, writers know that both are big league managers and good fellows and would be welling to divide what honors there are.

* * *

Briefs . . . Recent events involving the Giants include the retirement of Billy Werber and the enlisting of Babe Young in the Coast Guard . . . Werber, they say, may never play ball again . . . However, he runs a very profitable off-season insurance business, built up through his baseball contacts . . . Young will go to work for Uncle Sam at the close of the season . . . Ace Adams of the Giants recently broke the record held jointly by Hugh Mulcahy and Christy Mathewson when he made his 57th mound appearance of the season . . . On the same day he finished up his 47th game, also a N. L. record.

* * *

The Braves-Phils games formerly booked for Monday and Tuesday here, were played Aug. 22 and 23 . . . The Braves play a pair of singles with the Dodgers at Ebbets Field Thursday and Friday of next week, then close at the Polo Grounds . . . It will not be at all surprising if Eddie Miller is wearing a rival uniform before the opening of the 1943 campaign . . . The Red Sox are spending the week end at Yankee Stadium . . . It is ironical, isn't it, that the Sox should play a part in tuning up the Yanks for the World Series?

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	99	47	.678	....
Brooklyn	95	49	.660	3
New York	81	63	.563	17
Cincinnati	73	71	.507	25
Chicago	67	81	.453	32
Pittsburgh	63	78	.447	33½
Boston	58	85	.406	39½
Philadelphia	39	101	.279	57

Results Sept. 18

Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia-Brooklyn, postp'd
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
New York	100	47	.680	....
Boston	89	58	.605	11
St. Louis	81	68	.544	20
Cleveland	72	75	.490	28
Detroit	70	78	.473	30½
Chicago	62	79	.440	35
Washington	59	86	.407	40
Philadelphia	54	96	.360	47½

Results Sept. 18

No games scheduled.

The Colonel Coaches —By Pap'

VERY GOOD! BUT TRY IT MY WAY THIS TIME
COLONEL Bob NEYLAND
—THE FORMER TENNESSEE COACH IS DIRECTING THE EASTERN ALL-ARMY TEAM
COACHING THIS ALL-STAR SOLDIER TEAM IS NO SMALL TASK EVEN FOR AN ENGINEER LIKE THE COLONEL
ORDERS ARE ORDERS
THIS TEAM CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE A SINGLE CONTEST
PAP'

Wide World Features

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

September 19, 1942

Problem No. 2487

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces

White 11 Pieces

1BK5/4p3/Ktp2P3/1pQkt1P2/1P2k2Kt/8/-R1qRkt3/1B1b4

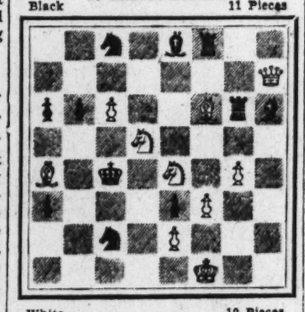
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, British Chess Problem Tourney, 1942. "A thematic task in waiter form, in which the WQ and two R's mate twice each on d4 and e3, involving double corrections with equivalent pieces. Although the Barulin defense Kt(e2)-c3 has been set before, the effects after 1 . . . Ktc7 and 1 . . . Kt(d5)-c3 are seemingly quite new," wrote the judges.)

Problem No. 2488

By Maxwell Bukofzer

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

2kt1br2/7Q/ppP2Brb/3Kt4/B1k1Kt1p1/-b3pP2/2kt1P3/5K2

White to play and mate in three

(First publication and "cordially inscribed to my good friend Edgar W. Allen" by the composer, who considers it one of his best efforts and would be interested in comments from solvers.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2477. Black Kt at QR3 belongs at QR2 (Composers' correction).

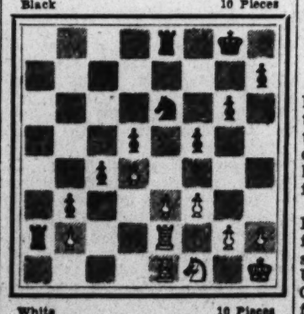
No. 2485. R-Kt3

No. 2486. 1. P-R3 K-B4
2. B-B4 K-K5
1. . . . K-K5
2. Q-Kt5

End-Game No. 631. White wins: 1 Kt-Kt6ch, K-Kt1; 2 QKt-B3, P-K4; 3 Kt-R4ch, K-B3; 4 Kt-R7ch, K-K2; 5 Kt-B6ch, K-K3; 6 KtxBch, K-K2; 7 Kt-B5ch, K-K3; 8 P-Q8ch, KxKt; 9 QxPch, K-K5; 10 Castles, Resigns.

End-Game No. 632

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Alapin-Marshall, Postyen, 1912. Marshall sacrifices to force through his Q side pawns.)

U. S. Chess Federation Yearbook

The 1940 Yearbook of the United States Chess Federation has just made its belated appearance. This is the sixth yearbook to be published and it lives up to the reputation of its predecessors.

The 1939 Yearbook contained as a special feature "The Laws of Chess." This book features a directory of member state associations and leagues and member clubs, with short stories about each. This, the editor, Montgomery Major, indicates will be continued in later yearbooks.

In addition, there are articles entitled "How to Promote and Organize a Chess Club," by Samuel Collins; "How to Arrange Tournament Pairings," by Montgomery Major; "Chess Bibliography of 1940," by Dr. Albrecht Bushke, and results of the 1940 championship won by Samuel Reshevsky and 1940 open championship won by Reuben Fine, with a selection of games from each.

It costs only a dollar to belong to the federation, and all members receive the yearbook. For details write Ernest Olfe, Secretary, 431 North Ninety-eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fine's Cuban Trip

Reuben Fine recently returned from Havana where he gave four exhibitions. In the first he met 22 selected players, winning 16, drawing 3 and losing only 1. In the second, he played 55, winning 42, drawing 11, and losing 2. Then he played 10 experts with clocks, winning 7 and drawing 3. Finally he met 30, winning 25, drawing 4, and losing 1!

Washington Brilliancy

The Washington (D. C.) Chess Divan was the scene of a 27-board match between "1942 members" and "1941 members." The former team included many players, like Reuben Fine, brought to the capital in connection with wartime expansion. It was led by Fine, who defeated D. H. Mugridge. But at board 2, V. L. Eaton scored in the brilliancy below. Fine's team won 15½-11½.

Sicilian Defense

Eaton White	Fox Black	Eaton White	Fox Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 P-KR4	Q-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 P-K5	QPxP
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 RPxP	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	17 QxP	RxKt
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	18 PxR	Q-B4
6 B-KKt5	KtxKt	19 BxP	QxPch
7 QxKt	B-Q2	20 K-Kt	B-K3
8 B-K2	P-KR3	21 P-QB4	R-Q5
9 B-R4	Q-R4	22 R-Q3	R-R5
10 P-QR3	P-KKt4	23 QxBch and announced mate in 5.	White
11 B-Kt3	B-Kt2		
12 Q-Q2	R-QB		
13 CastlesQR	Castles		

Dallas Game

The game below shows how Dallas's leading player held Horowitz to a draw. Horowitz ultimately trailed the leaders, H. Steiner and A. Yanofsky, by a half-point!

Queen's Gambit Declined

Thompson White	Horowitz Black	Thompson White	Horowitz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-K5	B-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 P-QKt4	BxB
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 QxB	Kt-B4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	21 P-Kt3	Kt-Q3
5 Kt-B3	B-K2	22 P-QR4	K-Kt2
6 P-K3	Castles	23 R-B2	P-B3
7 R-B	P-QR3	24 Kt-Q3	P-KR4
8 PxP	PxP	25 Kt-B4	Q-KB2
9 P-Q3	P-B3	26 KR-B	QR-Q
10 Castles	R-K	27 Kt-K2	Kt-B5
11 Q-B2	Kt-B	28 P-Kt5	RPxP
12 Kt-QR4	P-KKt3	29 PxP	R-QR
13 P-QR3	Kt-K3	30 R-R2	RxR
14 B-R4	Kt-Kt3	31 QxR	Q-K2
15 Kt-B5	Kt-Q2	32 PxP	PxP
16 BxB	QxB	33 R-Kt	Drawn
17 KtxKt	BxKt		

Adams Regains Championship

Weaver Adams won the New England Championship played at the Boston City Club over the Labor Day holiday. He won every game, both in the preliminaries and the finals. Second was Albert C. Martin. A selection of games will appear next week. Adams held the match championship for many years.

Canadiens Rename Dick Irvin Coach

MONTREAL, Sept. 19 (*AP*)—Officials of the Montreal Canadiens have named Dick Irvin coach for the coming National Hockey League season and have passed a resolution urging that the player limit be lowered from 15 to 12.

The Canadiens, who finished sixth under Irvin last season, will start their training grind on Oct. 14. Senator Donat Raymond was re-elected President of the club.

Dodgers Purchase Montreal Player

MONTREAL, Sept. 19 (*AP*)—Stan Rojek, smart fielding shortstop of the Montreal Royals, was ordered to report to the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League today and help the club in its desperate drive for a second straight pennant.

Rojek was purchased by the Dodgers last night. He batted .283 for the Royals in 143 games this season and expects to report to the U. S. Army as an air cadet by Oct. 1. He would not be eligible for the World Series should the Dodgers make up their deficit during the coming week.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

St. Louis Cardinals whip Chicago Cubs, 3-1, and cut lead of idle Brooklyn Dodgers to one-half game.

Five Years Ago

Horton Smith and Ralph Guldahl tied for first in Western open golf tourney at Cleveland with 288s. Smith drove out of bounds on final tee and missed chance to win title outright.

Sports Around The Hub

Full Week End

This will be a pretty full week end of sports altogether, with the Army All-Star - Chicago Bears football game at Fenway Park tomorrow of course headlining the list. The schedule ran from the Braves-New York Giants baseball game this afternoon to golf tournaments at various courses in the vicinity to schoolboy football.

The schoolboys, incidentally, had the gridiron stage all to themselves today, as they met in a dozen or more games to start the ball rolling. The golf list was headed by the final of the women's State championship at Brae Burn and included such events as M. G. A. open at Woburn, the Follen Memorial Tournament at Wollaston, the Belmont four-ball, and the member-guest affair at Woodland.

* * *

Graduate Manager of B. C. Athletics John P. Curley announces that John O'Connor, quarter-miler from South Boston, has been elected to lead the 1942 Eagle trackmen, succeeding Johnny Ballantine, who is now a lieutenant in the Army.

* * *

The Women's Golf Association, through Executive Secretary Eleanor La Bonte, announces the cancellation of the Endicop Cup matches and the Tri-State team matches, both of which were originally set for the Rhode Island Country Club Sept. 29-Oct. 1. The association still plans to stage its championship for Classes C and D at Commonwealth, however, with the qualifying round scheduled for next Monday.

* * *

Two changes have been made in the list of officials for the game at Fenway Park tomorrow, Charlie Berry of Lafayette replacing Dan Kelly of Springfield as head linesman, and Carl Rebelle of Duquesne supplanting Al Marsters of Dartmouth as field judge. The other two officials will be Bill Halloran of Providence, referee, and Leo Daly of Boston College, umpire.

* * *

Joe Monahan, Jr., and Joe Kearce of the home club combined for an excellent better ball of 65 as they paced the field in the qualifying round of the Belmont Country Club's annual four-ball tourney yesterday. Joe's father, playing with New England Amateur Champion Ted Bishop, also qualified handily with a 72.

* * *

The annual bicycle runs of 50 and 100 miles sponsored by the Cambridge Cycle and Sports Club at North Cambridge will be held tomorrow. The first group of riders will start from the clubhouse at 5 a. m., followed by a second group at 10 a. m. All are expected back by 4 p. m. for supper in the clubhouse.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Williams, Red Sox	145	506	135	180	.356
Pesky, Red Sox	142	567	102	200	.235
Lombardi, Braves	101	390	38	96	.331
Spence, Senators	143	551	90	197	.358
Reiser, Dodgers	113	473	88	140	.329
Slaughter, Cards	143	563	97	179	.318

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	32	Ott, Giants	27
Lopez, Browns	27	Mize, Giants	26
Keller, Yankees	26	Camilli, Dodgers	24

Much Talent Showed Up In State Women's Golf

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Take it from one who has seen almost every women's State golf championship from the time Grace B. Keyes won the first in 1900, the one which has Mrs. Warren Beard and Rose O'Neil as finalists today at Brae Burn has been one of the most interesting and has brought forth more excellent talent than any in the writer's recollections. Not the least interesting angle is that eight of this year's championship qualifiers began their competitive careers in the State junior championships, a matter which gives Margaret Curtis no end of satisfaction, for she was the original sponsor of the junior and her enthusiasm has been largely responsible for keeping it flourishing.

One of the eight who started in the juniors and won it twice is Mrs. Warren Beard, who subsequently has won the State seniors' championship three times and naturally started as favorite in today's final, seeing that she won the qualifying medal with an 82, scored a 76 in the first round of match play, a record 74 in the third, and was 37 to the turn in defeating Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, 8 and 7, in yesterday's semifinals.

Other Juniors

Other erstwhile juniors who showed class were Ruth Wilcox, who lost in yesterday's semifinals; the Belanger twins, Lucille and Alice; Martha Wiswall, Nancy Bailey, the former Anne Gormley who now is Mrs. J. W. Nicholls and, I think, Bess Elliott of Brae Burn, who was beaten in the quarter-finals by Miss O'Neil.

There was little to the match between Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Prunaret in yesterday's semifinals, because the three-time State champion once more was wellnigh flawless in her play, whereas Mrs. Prunaret was in the error column almost from the start and had that same experience of many another good golfer a little off form which, in her own description, went, "One of those days when you begin to go badly, and the harder you try, the worse you get." She was six down at the turn to Mrs. Beard's 37 out, and granting that a 37 for women at Brae Burn is stiff going, it ought not to have been so one-sided as six up with Mrs. Prunaret playing her normal game.

Attracted Gallery

The match between Miss O'Neil and Miss Wilcox in the lower half of the semifinals attracted the gallery and for seven holes it was a nip-and-tuck affair between two girls who never before had gone so far in a major tournament, but two who already had demonstrated that they were a power to be reckoned with in the local ranks, Miss Wilcox having made quite a reputation for herself last year at Winchester in the State title tournament.

Miss O'Neil, who took up the game seven years ago but who never before has been a prominent factor in the State championship even though her handicap is down to three strokes, has been the sensation of this week's play at Brae Burn because of her tremendous distance. She has a build very remindful of Maureen Orcutt of the Metropolitan District, tall, rangy, and with powerful shoulders, and I would say that she would come close to matching Maureen in distance, which is equivalent to saying that she equals about any girl off the tee with the single exception of the former Babe Didrickson, whose distance is almost unbelievable.

Consistent All Week

All this week Miss O'Neil has been consistent in her long hitting off the tees, in which she has fairly electrified the galleryites, but up to yesterday her shorter shots had been erratic and her putting sometimes woeful. She started off yesterday as though her putter would be her downfall, actually taking four to get down from the right edge of the green, finally missing an 8-incher, but this was only a disconsolate jab at the ball, for she knew she already had lost the hole.

She thrilled the gallery at the second with a terrific hit right over that high hill on the left, but became two down when Miss Wilcox dropped a 14-footer for a birdie 3, to become two up. From that point on, Miss O'Neill uncorked a brand of golf that was almost errorless and from a mediocre putter she suddenly blossomed into a sure-fire holer-out, missing nothing that was within reasonable distance.

Precision-Like

Atop of that her long, medium, and short irons suddenly became precision-like, starting with a second at the fourth that was five feet from the cup, enabling her to get a birdie 3 that seemed to be an inspiraton, for thereafter she hardly made any mistakes and finished the outward round by almost holing a 30-footer for a deuce at the eighth and sinking a good one for a birdie at the ninth, to be out in 37, the same as Mrs. Beard in the other semifinal. She also showed her great power at the long 14th where, after driving into the rough, she banged an iron out of the long grass with such velocity that she easily got home in three and practically clinched the match then and there, playing out the bye holes after the 15th for an approximate 77 for the full round.

The Lowell High physical educator had need of all her power and precision today against Mrs. Beard, but at least she has added a lot of savor to women's golf in Massachusetts. Miss Wilcox, meantime, can look forward to the future in golf with a lot of hopes, for as a girl still in her teens, she did extremely well to get to the semi-finals. She also has fine distance and that great asset, competitive spark.

Cardinal Club Given Credit For More Difficult Exploit

By the Associated Press

The strangest pennant race of all time was in 1914 when the Boston Braves paraded from last to first and fame in a few weeks—but the St. Louis Cardinals will have accomplished a feat in some respects more difficult if they come home in front next week.

Almost everybody remembers that the Braves were last in mid-July that year and that they spurted to the top. Most people have forgotten the details.

Actually it was one of the tightest races from top to bottom in major league history and even though the Braves were in last place on July 18, when they started to spin, they were only 11½ games from the lead.

Won 35, Lost 10

It was a battle royal with every club trampling on every other club and Boston made its climb to the top by winning 35 games and losing 10 between July 18 and Sept. 8.

This year the Cardinals were 10 games off the pace as late as Aug. 5, even though they were in second place. And when they made their move they delivered the most telling blows themselves with a minimum of help from the other clubs.

Between Aug. 5 and Sept. 13, when they took over first place exclusively, the Cardinals captured 33 games and lost eight. They have won four more without an interruption since then and have earned themselves a lead of three full games.

To make their achievement complete, of course, they must keep on till they win the pennant. They have eight more games to play—today and tomorrow at Chicago and two each at home next week against the Cubs, Pittsburgh Pirates, and Cincinnati Reds.

Need Seven Wins

If the Redbirds win seven out of these eight, which is not too much to expect from the spirited St. Louis kids, they can clinch the pennant no matter whether the Dodgers win all their remaining 10.

And inasmuch as the Dodgers have shown no signs of being able to win 10 straight—even though seven are with the Phils, two with the Boston Braves, and one with the New York Giants—the Cardinals may find it necessary to nail only five or six.

Both teams were idle yesterday—the Cardinals having a day off and the Dodgers running into inclement weather for the first installment of their series with the Phils.

Today St. Louis planned to send Mort Cooper against his former teammate, Lon Warneke, and the Dodgers boosted Curt Davis opposite Rube Melton. The postponed game will be played Monday on what was to have been an open date.

Only one other major league contest was on yesterday's program and in it the Cincinnati Reds smashed the Pittsburgh Pirates 5-1 with a four-run rally in the ninth inning.

John Vander Meer, pitching four-hit ball for his 17th success, was given a tidy battle by Jack Hallett, rookie strikeout king just up from the International League, but in the final frame Lonnie Frey and Max Marshall each hit doubles with the bases loaded for two pairs of runs.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Lombardi, Boston, .331; Reiser, Brooklyn, .320.
Runs—Ott, New York, 108; Slaughter, St. Louis, 97.
Runs Batted In—Mize, New York, 104; Slaughter, St. Louis, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 97.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 179; Nicholson, Chicago, 169.
Doubles—Marion, St. Louis, and Medwick, Brooklyn, 37.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 17; Nicholson, Chicago, 10.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 27; Mize, New York, 26.
Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 17; Fernandez, Boston, 14.
Pitching—Krist, St. Louis, 13-3; French, Brooklyn, 13-4.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .356; Pesky, Boston, .335.
Runs—Williams, Boston; 138; Di Maggio, New York 130.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 123; Di Maggio, New York, 108.
Hits—Pesky, Boston, 200; Spence, Washington, 197.
Doubles—Clift, St. Louis, 39; Di Maggio, Boston, 37.
Triples—Spence, Washington, 15; Di Maggio, New York, and Heath, Cleveland, 13.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 33; Laabs, St. Louis, 27.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 41; Vernon, Washington, 32.
Pitching—Borowy, New York, 15-3; Bonham, New York, 20-6.

BRAVES FIELD
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Commerce and Finance

President May Soon Have Unprecedented Power to Curb Inflation

Business and Industry

Babson Ties Up Business To Religion

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK CITY—Readers know that I feel World Wars I and II have come about because the leading nations during the past 50 years have been trying to get on without God. Furthermore, when asked how long the War is to last, I reply: "If it is fought to a finish, it will end only when we repent of our sins, readjust our wasteful standards of living, and once more make God the ruler of our homes, schools, businesses, and nation."

As my column is supposed to cover only business, real estate, finance, etc., it is perhaps out of place to preach this kind of sermon. I, however, feel that it is absolutely impossible, in the long run, to separate the material from the spiritual. Neither can be put in an air-tight compartment. One is the lock and the other is the key and neither can function without the other. Statistics, moreover, clearly teach the following about the business cycle:

Business Trends

Starting at a normal level, business improves until it gets into a period of prosperity. This prosperity develops dishonesty, carelessness, inefficiency, and waste which, in turn, result in a business depression. The business depression must continue until the majority of our people repent and substitute honesty for dishonesty, industry for carelessness, efficiency for inefficiency, and thrift for waste. These qualities of honesty, industry, efficiency, and thrift lay the foundation for the next period of prosperity that follows.

Once was the time when economists taught that all wealth is a result of only three factors,—land, labor, and capital. Now it is being recognized that there is an additional factor, namely sane religion. Let me illustrate: You see a street upon which a man is working with a pick. This is a perfect illustration of "land, labor, and capital." The street is the "land," the man is the "labor," and the pick is the "capital." Yet, you well know that this combination can be used equally well in destroying the street or in repairing the street according to the religious motives of the man. Hence, it is impossible to fully cover the business and financial situation without a consideration of religion which determines how land, labor, and capital are to be used.

The above is especially important at this time when we hear so much about inflation, rationing, price fixing, etc. Once again I commend Leon Henderson in his desperate attempts to control the purchases of 130,000,000 of people by legislation and policemen. On the other hand, I have certain sympathy with the Congressmen who, at the risk of being ridiculed, honestly believe that giving Mr. Henderson more power would only further complicate the situation. The fact is that inflation can be stopped only as the hearts and desires and purposes of the American people change. Only as we desire to make greater personal sacrifices and voluntarily reduce the standard of living can we curb inflation. This means that only a spiritual awakening can stop it.

Worth of Money

Donald Nelson goes to the United States Treasury and asks for $250,000,000 to buy a bomber. Ultimately the bomber is destroyed but the $250,000 continues in existence. Multiply this situation a millionfold and you see that money is increasing much more rapidly than useful goods. Only a determined willingness on the part of the people to adjust their buying to this dangerous situation can prevent an ultimate loss of confidence in the American dollar and a stampede to buy merchandise, real estate, and certain good stocks.

This means that we should think less of unions, overtime, and profits; think less of 110 per cent parity, wheat hoarding and subsidies; think less of getting fictitious prices for silver, live stock and other products; think less of beating the ration boards; and give more thought to beating the Japs and Jerrys.

Whenever I write along the above lines a flood of letters comes in asking me what I mean by a spiritual awakening and how we should adjust our lives thereto. To head off these inquiries, I close with five thoughts prepared by one of my readers—E. W. Vacher of Station A, Route 1, New Orleans, Louisiana. Here they are:

1. Life is like a ladder, every step we take is either up or down.
2. Life is a trust that must be accounted for to God, the soul of the universe.
3. Life demands that we be decent and co-operate with every good that we can, and be happy in "learning the luxury of doing good."
4. Life proves that nothing worthwhile and well done is ever wasted. If we do our best in everything we do, we will become able to do still better. Also, let us remember that moderation in everything is the key to good health. "Waste not, want not;—live and let live."
5. Life requires that if we want real true friends, we must be sincere ourselves and be trustworthy in everything, helping to make the world a better place to live in.

When the nation—and especially its leaders in Washington—base their actions on these five simple principles, we will have a spiritual awakening.

Approved Bills Give Roosevelt Control Over Wages and Prices

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt's demand for prompt stabilization of living costs was a step closer to fulfillment today with both Senate and House committees approving bills to grant him unprecedented authority to control wages, salaries and farm prices.

The two measures, scheduled for Congressional action next week, differed somewhat in their bestowal of authority to the President. But both carried out in general administration wishes as the two committees rejected farm bloc demands for a new and higher formula for parity raising the ceilings for farm products.

Legislation approved by the Senate Banking Commitee yesterday fixed a Nov. 1 deadline for Mr. Roosevelt to exercise the proposed powers to control the cost of living. It was detoured through the Agriculture Committee and a Republican conference on the way to Senate consideration Monday.

Wage Bill Approved

The House Banking Committee, almost simultaneously, approved a similar bill but with the provision adopted by the War Labor Board in the little steel case forbidding a wage or salary increase to an employee earning 15 per cent more than on Jan. 1, 1941—an amount equivalent to the rise in living costs since that date.

The Senate committee ordered copies of its measure sent to the agriculture group and to minority members who caucused to determine what if any, amendments they would offer.

As the measure came out of the baking committee with a unanimous vote, it would authorize and direct the President to issue a general order on or before Nov. 1 stabilizing prices, wages and salaries at Sept. 15 levels, as far as practical.

The Nov. 1, date, inserted on motion of Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) over the objections of Democratic leader Alben Barkley (Kentucky), was regarded in some quarters as a Congressional answer to Mr. Roosevelt's recent you-do-it-or-I-will ultimatum to legislators to act on anti-inflation legislation before Oct. 1.

To accomplish the objectives of the bill, the President would be authorized to suspend sections of the Price Control Act which prevent the imposition of ceilings on farm commodities at levels below 110 per cent of parity. He could not drive them below parity, however.

Parity is an established price calculated to give farmers a return equal in purchasing power to a past period, usually 1909-14).

The bill declares that farm ceilings shall not be set below 100 per cent of parity, or the highest market price for the commodity between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942, adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location and seasonal differentials.

The committee adopted an amendment by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyoming), however, which made two important exceptions. The amendment provided that modifications shall be made in the ceilings of any raw or processed farm commodity, under regulations prescribed by the President, when it appears necessary to increase production of the commodity for war purposes, or when it is "satisfactorily shown" that the maximum price would result in "gross inequities" because of increased labor or other costs.

Farm Proposals Rejected

The amendment was accepted by farm bloc forces after they lost their fight to revise the parity formula by including farm labor costs.

The House committee bill, approved 18 to 3, likewise rejected the farm bloc's proposals but agreed to a provision requiring that no farm price ceiling established which would return the farmer less than parity as now computed or less than this year's highest market prices.

The measure also stipulated that for the war's duration and for three years after, farm prices should not be allowed to drop below the 90 per cent of parity.

Chairman Henry Steagall (D-Alabama) of the House committee explained that if "gross inequities" are caused by wage and salary stabilization provisions the President would have authority to correct them even to forcing "wages and salaries downward."

No Government control would be exercised, he added, on wage or salary increases unless an employee had received a 15 per cent raise since Jan. 1, 1941. The wage limitations also would not apply to employers having less than eight employees.

Leaders voiced expectation of completing congressional action in advance of the Oct. 1 deadline established by the President.

Text of Anti-Inflation Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The text of the House anti-inflation bill, as approved by the House Banking Committee, follows:

To amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that section 3 (A) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is amended by inserting after the words "established or maintained" the words "by the administrator" and by inserting after such subsection the following paragraph:

That in order to aid in the effective prosecution of the war the President is authorized and directed to stabilize prices, wages, salaries, and other factors affecting the cost of living; and such stabilization shall so far as practicable be on the basis of the levels which existed on Aug. 15, 1942. In exercising the authority conferred by this act, the President may provide for making adjustments with respect to such prices, wages, salaries, and other factors to the extent that he finds necessary to correct gross inequities.

Given Full Power

Section 2. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act; may exercise any power or authority conferred upon him by this Act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct.

Section 3. Notwithstanding any provision of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, no maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity under authority of this Act or otherwise below a price which will reflect to producers of agricultural commodities the higher of the following prices, as determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture—

(1) The parity price for such commodity (adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location and seasonal differentials) or in case a comparable price has been determined for such commodity under and in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (B) of the Emergency price control act of 1942, such comparable price (adjusted in the same manner) or

(2) The highest price received by producers between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942 (adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location and seasonal differentials); and no maximum price shall be established or maintained under authority of this act or otherwise for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity below a price which will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price therefore equal to the higher o fthe prices specified in classes (1) and (2) of this section; provided that the President may adjust the price for any commodity between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942 to the extent that he finds necessary to correct gross inequities.

Section 4. No action shall be taken under authority of this Act with respect to wages or salaries (1) which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, (2) which is inconsistent with any recommendation or order of any agency of the Federal Government affecting the wages or salaries of employees whose cases were pending before such agency on September 15, 1942 and were undertermined on the date of enactment of this Act, or, (3) with respect to wages or salariesd which have not reached a 15 per cent increased cost of living level above the wages or salaries paid on January 1, 1941 or for (4) the purpose of reducing the wages or salaries for any particular work below the highest wages or salaries paid therefore between January 1, 1942 and September 15, 1942: provided, that the President may adjust wages or salaries to the extent that he finds necessary to correct gross inequities.

Section 5. No employer shall pay, and no employee shall receive any further increase in wages or salaries unless approved by the President or such agency as he may designate. The President shall prescribe the extent to which any wage or salary payment made in contravention of this Act shall be disregarded by the executive departments and other Government agencies in determining the costs or expenses of any employer for the purpose of any other law or regulation; provided that this section shall not apply to any employer who regularly employs less than eight persons nor to any employees of an employer who regularly employs less than eight persons.

Provisions of Act

Section 6. The provisions of this Act, and all regulations thereunder, shall terminate on June 3, 1944, or on such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution, or the President, may prescribe.

Section 7. Section 1 (B) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is hereby amended by striking out (June 30, 1943) and substituting "June 30, 1944."

Section 8. The Act entitled "An Act to Extend the Life and Increase the Credit Resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation and for Other Purposes," approved July 1, 1941 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, sub I Title 15, Section 713A8) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new section:

Section five. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make loans and purchases and to carry on other operations with respect to nonbasic agricultural commodities for which he finds it necessary to encourage the expansion of production and with respect to basic agricultural commodities, harvested after Dec. 31, 1941, and before the expiration of the three-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the President proclaims the termination of hostilities in the present war, regardless of the purpose for which such commodities are produced or used, so as to support the price for the producers of such commodities at not less than 90 per centum of the parity price therefore if a comparable price has been established under this Act. In the case of agricultural commodities on which loans are made, such loans shall be made at 90 per centum of the parity price therefore or at 90 per centum of the comparable price therefore if a comparable price has been established under this Act.

ODT Official

© Harris & Ewing

Charles J. Wolfe

Appointed by the Office of Defense Transportation Associate Director of Railway Transport, in charge of the mechanical section. Until joining the ODT Mr. Wolfe was superintendent of motive power for the Western Maryland Railway.

Farm, Food Prices Continue Strong In Primary Marts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Continued strength in agricultural markets during the week ended Sept. 12 lifted prices of farm products and foods to new high levels unequaled since the autumn of 1929, according to the United States Department of Labor. The advance in farm product prices amounted to 0.5 per cent and in food prices, to 0.2 per cent. Quotations for industrial products were largely unchanged, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive wholesale price index of nearly 900 commodities rose slightly—0.1 per cent—to reach 99.2 per cent of its 1929 average.

Prices for industrial commodities continued to show the stability characteristic of these markets since imposition of the General Maximum Price Regulation in mid-May. The average price for all industrial products was unchanged during the week at a level slightly below that prevailing four months ago.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Sept. 12 1942	Sept. 5 1942	P C Changes to Sept. 12, '42 from Sept. 1942	Sept. 13 1941
All commod'ties	*99.2	*99.1	+ 0.1	+ 80.
Farm products	107.2	106.7	+ 0.5	+17.
Foods	101.6	101.4	+ 0.2	+14.0
Hides & leather	119.0	119.0		+ 6.
Textile products	96.7	96.7		+ 9.0
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.6		— 0.5
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 5.3
Bldg materials	110.3	110.3		+ 4.2
Chem & allied	96.2	96.2		+10.2
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 6.3
Misc commod	88.6	88.6		+ 4.4
Raw materials	101.6	101.2	+ 0.4	+12.9
Semimnfd atcls	92.7	92.7		+ 3.1
Manufact prods	*99.3	*99.2	+ 0.1	+ 6.8
Com other than farm products	*97.5	*97.5		+ 6.3
Com other than farm and foods	*95.7	*95.7		+ 4.5

*Preliminary

OPA Sets Price Ceilings on Cement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has established specific price ceilings on cement, recognizing recent increases in freight rates.

The regulation provides that the producer's maximum for types 1 and 2 Portland cement should be the price the producer charged or would have charged a purchaser between March 1 and March 15, 1942, plus any increase in freight rates since March 17 for shipments to the purchaser.

For other grades and types of cement, the regulation provides that the producer must add or deduct from the maximum prices fixed for the two basic Portland cements the average differential which prevailed on March 15 for white cement, oil-well cement, masonry cement, etc.

Dealers may increase their maximum prices to the extent that the producers' delivered price is raised.

Financial Follies Cancelled

NEW YORK (AP)—Claude A. Jagger, President of the New York Financial Writers Association, announced its board of governors ha dcancelled plans for production of "The Financial Follies of 1942," because of wartime conditions.

Army to Help Scrap Drive In Nearby Areas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Hampered at every turn by transportation problems, the national scrap salvage drive got a welcome boost from the War Department, in the shape of orders making army truck and personnel available for scrap collection.

Secretary of War Stimson announced that the trucks could be used to pick up junk as facilities would permit and without interfering with normal army duties. They may be utilized, however, only in areas adjacent to army camps and stations and cannot be used for long hauls.

Until the War Department acted, newspapers assisting in the salvage campaign, together with the 12,000 local salvage committees established by the War Production Board, were forced to rely on such WPA equipment as might be available, county or municipal trucks, or vehicles volunteered by private citizens.

In many instances, scrap collections have been threatened with failure because of the shortage of trucks needed to pick up and deliver junk to salvage depots.

Paul C. Cabot, Deputy Director of the WPB Conservation Division, emphasized that in areas where army trucks are not available, the newspapers and local salvage committees still would face the transportation problem, and it would be up to them to solve it.

"The Government has challenged the press to provide the necessary leadership in this scrap drive," Mr. Cabot declared. "This is a campaign that the people have got to put over. We can offer advice and make suggestions from Washington, but the citizens themselves must get the scrap in."

He emphasized that junk dealers could not make house-to-house canvasses, nor answer individual calls for scrap pickups. They can, however, collect piles of scrap concentrated at the 200,000 salvage depots all over the country.

Householders should carry their scrap to these depots themselves, he continued, using children's wagons and any other means of transportation they can find.

Newspapers and salvage committees likewise must solve the problem of collecting the valuable scrap found in rural areas. Farm equipment manufacturers are cooperating in making such collections.

Mr. Cabot emphasized, further, that citizens would not be paid for their junk unless they dealt directly with junk dealers. In most cases, payments for the piles of scrap contributed by householders will be made to the local salvage committees. All sorting, cleaning and shipping will be handled by junk yards.

Manufacture Radio Tubes, Electronic Devices Controlled

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The War Production Board has established strict control over manufacture of radio tubes, signal equipment, microphones, remote control apparatus, and other electronic devices.

Production of such devices was prohibited except to fill orders carrying high priority ratings. Further, distributors of these times, which include radio repair parts, now may obtain them only by filing application for priority ratings.

Supplies to dealers are allocated on the basis of past sales. Persons buying radio tubes or other electronic devices at retail are not required to have priority ratings but WPB cautioned that, eventually, the amount of stock dealers carry may be restricted.

Specifically exempted from the order were hearing aids, telephone and telegraph equipment, medical equipment and light and power equipment.

Dimout Fixtures Output Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited, effective Sept. 28, manufacture or sale of blackout and dimout lighting fixtures not conforming to specifications of the War Department, Navy Department, and Maritime Commission.

Street and highway lights, traffic signals, flashlight, lanterns and similar equipment are covered by the order.

WPB said use of such fixtures in specific "target" areas was required by the War and Navy Departments.

In another order, WPB required sharp reductions in varieties of saws, axes, hatchets, adzes and light hammers. The simplification requirements, WPB said, were intended to concentrate production on fewer lines and thus release materials and productive facilities for the war effort.

Reorganization of Negea Provides Serving Data

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Complete reorganization of the Negea Service Corporation had made available to investors, consumers and regulatory agencies for the first time "a comprehensive statement" of servicing activities of the New England Gas and Electric Association system, the Securities and Exchange Commission said.

In approving the continuance of Negea as a service company, the SEC said the reorganization had also resulted in a reduction in costs of more than $200,000 annually.

Nation Braced for Stiff Taxes, New Price and Wage Directives

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The action of Congressional committees yesterday to give President Roosevelt the right to stabilize farm prices and industrial wages is a most important milestone in the fight on inflation. While the committees attempted to hedge the powers granted the Executive so as to save various groups such gains as have already been won, the directives are of such a nature that the public has a right to expect forthright action requiring civilian sacrifices in some small measure comparable to those of the fighting forces.

There are no topics which elicit more interest and response among literate and responsible people today than the related problems of taxes, wages and prices. Touch one and you affect the others. Tax-conscious citizens, articulate union labor, the more or less inarticulate consumer, have vital stakes in the disposal of their income. And because of inexorable war demands they are steadily losing control of a larger and larger portion of their earnings. The people are reconciled to this provided it happens to everyone and in proportion.

A lower standard of living is not so hard to bear if everyone else is suffering a reduction also. There will be no dissatisfaction if, in levying taxes, the Government relies on the principle of equity as well as on the theory of taxing according to ability to pay. The dollars to pay for this war must be found, though in the process care should be taken not to impair people's morale or to damage seriously the economy by which everyday living is carried on.

The Inflationary Gap

Last week this column discussed the necessity of taking care of the inflationary gap, variously estimated at from $15 to $20 this year. It represents the difference between the amount of money people have to spend in the fiscal year and the price of the consumable goods available to buyers. It is the free money not siphoned off in taxes or forced savings which stand as a threat to wartime price control. Within the week there was published a statement by the National Bureau of Economic Research asserting that $40 billion should be raised in taxes if inflation was to be avoided, basing this conclusion on proposed Federal spending in the year of $75 billion. This leaves $35 billion to be borrowed which can probably be done without difficulty.

What needs to be repeated, however, is that everyone should share in the tax program. The 5 per cent Victory tax on all incomes over $624 annually assures that most people will contribute something to war costs and, while disagreeable to impose, means that the legislators have lost some of their timidity over voters' reactions. But even this tax is not enough but must be supplemented by further exactions.

The Sales Tax Proposal

The logical levy when other means have been exhausted is a sales tax. It has some disadvantages, it is true, being burdensome on those with large families. But it can be made less onerous by graduating the tax, so that the necessities will feel the impact less than the optional goods. Of course, administrative difficulties could arise here, even as in an excess income tax on individuals where the levy is made on the increase in wages. This would be a wholly equitable tax, since it would fall chiefly on those whose incomes or wages have been swollen by the war.

As it is, the white-collar class, which designation includes millions of professional people such as teachers, professors, lawyers, insurance agents and clerks, bookkeepers, and newspaper workers, must bear the incidence of ever-heavier taxes without the benefit of wage rises such as have taken place consistently in the ranks of industrial labor. The white-collar contingent must skimp ever more closely to pay Uncle Sam or revamp its budget and forego well-established commitments. This class will experience a sharper reduction in its living standards than any other in the American scene.

It is regrettable that there is a large segment of the population which pays very little or no direct Federal tax at all. This is so because up to the time of the war the Government allowed substantial exemptions and expected the well-to-do to pay for government expenditures. Even under the proposed bill scheduled to raise $26,000,000,000, only an insubstantial part will come from the heads of families getting $1,800 or less. To say this is not to voice an unsympathetic point of view about the hardships of those less well paid or inadequately paid, but merely to state factually that unless money over and above the cost of living is taken out of the stream of purchasing power, inflation will seep in between and run over the so-called barriers.

Impact on Middle Group

The research bureau referred to earlier believes that taxes on the upper brackets, that is, those receiving $10,000 and above, are about as high as can profitably be levied. Hence the middle group seems destined to bear the brunt of the siphoning-off process, and must submit to a relatively greater reduction in its living standards. Included in this group will be a great army of security holders, who, according to Emil Schram, head of the New York Stock Exchange, will be making a heavier sacrifice than most because wartime taxation is "depriving them of part or all of their dividends."

As to wages and prices mentioned as two of the trio of economic topics now heading most discussions aside from the war, there is still confusion and contradiction which make it difficult to erect an effective barrier to inflation. The ordinary citizen hoped when the President called for a stabilization of wages and prices early this year and explaining its absolute necessity, that Congress and the boards created to effect the will of the Administration would fall into line and act with the unanimity and impartiality befitting a nation fighting for its life. But what happened? The War Labor Board, instead of subscribing to the dictum that everybody's standard of living must suffer, started on a round of wage increases. Using an inflated yardstick, it granted a 15 per cent raise in the "Little Steel" case.

The steel workers' standards, apparently, were to be frozen at the high 1941 levels. The unorganized, however, who do not appear before the WLB, are to be resigned to a definitely declining standard, probably as low as that of 1932, according to Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator.

Then a WLB panel recommended giving metal-mining workers in the West an increase so that they wouldn't move away to higher paid jobs. Then on Thursday of this week, some 225,000 General Motors workers are raised 4 cents an hour to narrow the disparity between the pay of Ford and G. M. workmen. If this should keep up, stabilization would become a farce.

The Pressure Group Idea

And what about prices? The usual business of politicos doing their disturbing bit to soften the regulations that should be toughened instead, meet the eye. As a sample, the consumer should take a look at the Steagall bill brought out earlier this week to effect a new and higher farm parity formula. It was a devious measure aimed to put farm prices on a high plateau where they would be untouched by adverse developments affecting the rest of the economy. Happily it was denounced by the President and abandoned. But it remains as a symbol of the pressure group which would get theirs, knowing that someone else would have to pay.

Now the President has the ball. He has been given practically all the powers he demanded in his Labor Day message. The country will respond like an army to orders from the chief executive that inflation must be stopped. That means some tough directives about prices and wages. But the American public is getting ready for its Second Front in the home battle. It will show that it can take it. The time for half measure is past.

Life Insurance Sales in August Decline 26 P. C.

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — The Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, reporting on data furnished by 53 companies representing 81 per cent of the new ordinary life insurance sold during August in the United States amounted to $430,297,000, a drop of 26 per cent over August, 1941.

The bureau said sales for the first eight months of the year, aggregating $4,462,043,000, were off three per cent from the same period in 1941.

All sections of the country participated in the August decline with the Middle Atlantic States showing the largest drop, 32 per cent. The decrease in New England was 22 per cent.

Florida, where business dropped off 39 per cent, was the State with the biggest decline for the eight months' period, and Delaware, where there was a 4 per cent gain, was the only State reporting an increase.

Banks' Lendable Funds Up Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable funds in Federal Reserve Banks increased by $690,000,000 to $3,040,000,000 during the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported. This presumably was due principally to a reduction from 24 to 22 per cent in the reserve requirements for banks in New York and Chicago, effective Sept. 14.

The board's statement said:

"During the week ended Sept. 16 member bank reserve balances increased $358,000,000. Additions to member bank reserve arose from increases of $154,000,000 in reserve bank credit, $2,000,000 in gold stock and $3,000,000 in Treasury currency and decreases of $208,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $43,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, offset in part by an increase of $51,000,000 in money in circulation. Excess reserves on Sept. 16 were estimated to be approximately $3,040,000,000, an increase of $690,000,000 for the week."

New Hampshire's Apple Crop 45 P. C. Over 1941

CONCORD, N. H. (AP) — New Hampshire's apple crop totals about 45 per cent above last year's yield, according to a seurvey made by the State Department of Agriculture.

The potato crop is up 18 per cent, the department said. The indicated apple production as of Sept. 1 is 950,000 bushels, compared with 659,000 harvested last year. Peach and pear crops were said to be about normal.

Renegotiation War Contracts Is Challenged

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK — A campaign against the Government's authority to renegotiate war contracts was opened here this week.

An attempt may be made in Congress, not to repeal the law providing for renegotiation when the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission thinks that necessary to cut war costs but to nullify it by offering an amendment to place a limit of 6 per cent profit on sales after taxes.

Opponents of renegotiation have called it a hindrance to war production. Opponents of percentage limitation on profits after taxes say such a procedure could hinder production, too.

Subject Off Record

New York financial writers learned of the campaign at a special luncheon where they were addressed by a member of the House Ways and Means Committee who said he wished no personal publicity and was speaking off the record.

For that reason, neither his name nor what he said can be quoted.

Each writer was presented with a "memorandum" containing a number of explanations why public law No. 528—passed by Congress in April, 1942, and authorizing war contract renegotiation by the Government—should be replaced.

The law empowers adjustment boards of the War and Navy Departments and Maritime Commission to refix prices of any war contract any time.

Briefly, the memorandum offered the following as reasons why the law should be replaced by a measure limiting profits to 6 per cent on sales after taxes:

The present law has slowed production of war supplies because business men have been diverted from such production when involved in renegotiation discussions; the Internal Revenue Bureau is better equipped—through experience and the tax laws known to businessmen—to do the profit-limiting job than the three bureaus of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission; the present law will discourage improvement in design and manufacture because it will not permit allowances for research and development work; if the law remains on the books, thousands of renegotiators will be needed; thousands of additional accounts will have to be hired by businessmen if they are to comply with the increased work entailed in the law.

Plan Favored

That represents one side of the picture. There is a wide gap between those who follow that line of reasoning and those who oppose the profit-limitation method.

The latter say:

The renegotiation method could work out more fairly than profit-limitation if it were fairly done.

Limiting a manufacturer to a certain profit kills his initiative to do more and better work.

A 6 per cent profit limit might work out well for a manufacturer whose production was so large that 6 per cent profit would mean a tidy earning but a small manufacturer might find 6 per cent profit meager.

A law limiting profits might be so full of loopholes that actually huge profits might be amassed.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Union Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct.	21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept.	21
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct.	15

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	185,000
Previous day's sales	417,670
1942 volume to date	72,495,150
1941 volume to date	100,954,700

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Renewed buying timidity was evident in today's stock market as the general news picture failed to provide much bullish inspiration.

Prices were slightly mixed at the opening but minus marks predominated near the final hour. Numerous issues were unchanged and scattered leaders got a late start or never appeared on the ticker tape. Dealings were sluggish throughout.

Retirement of most bidders was blamed partly on growing fears that Stalingrad, despite fierce resistance, was doomed. Tax doubts persisted as speculative and investment brake.

Among . . . , retreating tendencies were shown by Santa Fe, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Texas Co., American Smelting, American Can, Johns-Manville, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich and Goodyear.

Yellow Truck, American Telephone and Republic Steel were intermittent gainers.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans kept a firm grip on bond market leadership and a number of the low priced issues moved up fractions to around a point. Prices were narrowly mixed in industrial and utility divisions.

Higher prices were paid for N. Y., Susquehanna & Western refunding 5s of 37, New Haven 4s of '47, Boston & N. Y. Air Line 4s, Boston & Maine 4½s and Rock Island refunding 4s.

A shade lower were Cleveland Union Terminal 5½s, Consolidated Edison 3½s and Firestone Tire & Rubber 3s.

Dealings were quiet and prices narrowly changed in U. S. governments and foreign issues.

Various Types Electric Light Bulbs Eliminated

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than half of the various types of electric light bulbs and lamps now manufactured were ordered eliminated by the War Production Board, effective November 1.

Although the order will not result in curtailment of total bulb production, WPB said it would reduce the number of types made from 3,500 to 1,700. Lamps for which there is no present essential demand, and bulbs for which suitable substitutes are available, will be discontinued.

Thus, the common household electric light bulb formerly made in voltages of 110, 115, 120, 125 and 130 will, after November 1, be made only in the 115, 120 and 125-volt types. These have proven satisfactory for most household uses, WPB said. Likewise, 50-watt and 75-watt lamps will no longer be made on grounds that lamps in wattages of 15, 25, 40, 60 and 100 are satisfactory.

Use of colors in lamps also was restricted by the order, which permits manufacture of only red, blue and green bulbs.

WPB estimated that the simplification order would save about 7 per cent of the materials now consumed by the industry, including 650 tons of steel, 35,000 pounds of solder and 8,000 pounds of tungsten. In addition, about 1,300,000 man-hours of direct labor will be released for production of radio vacuum tubes and other war materials.

Carloadings Drop 8.2 P. C. in Week; 10.9 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 814,885 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 12.

This was a decrease of 73,075 cars, or 8.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 99,771 cars, or 10.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 10,620 cars, or 1.3 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk.	Decrease from last wk.	Decrease from yr. ago
Misc freight	378,989	41,068	11,259
Less-than-carlot mdse	78,378	8,719	78,624
Coal	183,490	12,410	18,393
Grain and grain products	48,398	†1,312	†250
Livestock	15,338	807	†884
Forest products	44,991	6,181	931
Ore	82,670	5,188	†8,238
Coke	13,439	946	†483

†Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Sept. 12 included:

	Sept. 12	Previous Week	Year Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	62,625	69,123	64,103
Erie	36,438	39,042	30,923
Pennsylvania	139,589	155,175	147,240
Great Northern	35,426	33,117	31,331
Northern Pacific	17,320	18,468	17,177
New Haven	317,707	39,403	38,685
North Western	32,404	36,241	37,127
Frisco	17,884	20,324	17,019
Milwaukee	27,936	33,870	30,042
Chicago G. W.	3,554	4,403	4,280
D. L. & W.	18,886	18,604	19,056
Mo. Pac.	29,344	39,161	30,686
Intl. Gt. North.	5,249	5,873	4,930
Wabash	17,400	19,318	16,820
Southern Pac.	87,780	88,840	80,821
Rock Island	27,182	30,281	30,990

Natural Gasoline Output Increases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products rose from 9,181,000 gallons during June to 9,218,000 during July, the Bureau of Mines reported.

This gasoline and its allied products, including iso-butane, are made from natural gas and used to increase the volatility of gasoline refined from oil.

Crop Losses In N. Y. Due To Labor Shortage

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York farmers in scattered sections have suffered crop losses because of the lack of harvest labor, a statewide survey showed, although enthusiastic turnouts of townspeople, high school students and soldiers have answered growers' pleas for help.

Heaviest losses were reported in central and western counties, where unfavorable weather of the past two weeks was said to have contributed to harvest difficulties and created a threat of further losses in late bean and tomato crops.

In eastern and lower Hudson Valley counties, however, the labor shortage that seemed likely last week to leave 20 per cent of the apple crop rotting for want of pickers, appeared to have been overcome by workers imported from New York City and volunteers.

State education department reports showed that emergencies to permit the release of students from classes to take harvest jobs have been declared by school officials in 41 of the State's 62 counties. The declarations cover more than 400 school districts.

D. M. Dalrymple, Farm Bureau agent for Niagara County, estimated that as much as 4,000 tons of late tomatoes may be lost because of wet, chilly weather and a lack of pickers. Labor imported from southern states, school children, and soldiers from Fort Niagara saved the peach crop with small losses, he added.

Although about 200 Syracuse students have reported for farm work, the labor shortage in Onondaga County is "getting serious," Farm Bureau Agent Wendell Field reported. Wet weather has hampered oat and wheat harvests, and produced blight in potato fields.

Some of the 2,000 acres of beans in Oneida County are not being harvested because of a lack of labor the Farm Bureau said, and unfavorable weather has destroyed some of the onion crop in Oswego County. At Fulton, 175 students were reported working in harvest fields, and about 60 were helping at Oswego.

Gorham Central School in Ontario County is holding only one session daily, its 350 students working in fields in the afternoon under the supervision of teachers. Approximately 100 men and women employed by a Rochester clothing manufacturing firm have been doing farm work daily after their regular hours in the plant.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Atlantic Co 6 cmApf	75c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Brown Durrell Co	1.25	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Goulds Pmps, Inc. 7pf	$1.63	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Southwest Natural Gas Co $8 pf A	$1.80	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Irregular					
Carthage Mills, Inc 2pf	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Cuban Atlantic Sug	30	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 23
Providence Gas	10c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Terrington Co,	40c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Extra					
Amer. Trust Co (Charlotte, N. C.)	$1	Sep.	30	Sep.	30
Reduced					
Plainfield Un Wat Co	$1	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
United Fruit Co	75c	Q	Oct.	28	Sep. 24
Wheeling&Lk Erie Ry	75c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Initial					
Brown Durrell Co	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Do 3 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Regular					
American Trust Co. (Charlotte, N. C.)	$2	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 30
Atlantic Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Carey (P) Mfg 6pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 21
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 21
Carthage Millsdpfa	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do 6 pf B	60c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Cent Nat Bank (Richmond, Va)	80c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Do	50c	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 24
Cleve Graphite Bronze Co 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 21
Dallas Nati Bank	40c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Do	40c	Q	Dec.	30	Dec. 24
Davenport Hosiery Mills	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Dominion F & Steel	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Endicott Johnson	75c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Do 8 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Equit Tr (Balt.Md)	10c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Equity Fund, Inc	4c		Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Famous Players Canadian	28c	Q	Sep.	26	Sept. 19
Fireman's Fund Insur (San Francisco)	$1	Q	Oct.	15	Oct. 8
First Nat'l Bk (Denver)	$2.50	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 30
Do.	$2.50	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 31
Gibson Art Co.	50c	Q	Oct.	1	Oct. 20
Houston L & Pow	30c	M	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
International Milling Co pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15	Oct. 2
Intl Nickel pf	$1.75	Q	Nov.	2	Oct. 9
Do. 7					
Invest Co of Am	25c		Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Iowa Pub Serv Co	10c		Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Do. $7 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Do. $6.50 1st pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Do. $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Jamaica Pub S Ltd	12c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Do. 7 pf A	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Do. 7 cum pf B	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Do. 5 pf D	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Kansas City Pwr & Lt Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
McQuay-Nor Mf	62½c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Merc N Bk at Dallas	40c	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 26
Do	40c	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Merck & Co	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Do $4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Do 4½ pf	$1.12	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
New London Northern R. R. Co	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
N Y P & L 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Northern Ontario Power Co Ltd	15c	Q	Oct.	30	Sep. 30
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	30	Sep. 30
Northwestern Electric Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Do orig pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Norwich & Worcester RR Co 8 pf	$2		Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Otter Tail Pow (Minn)	50c	Q	Sep.	22	Sep. 18
Do $4.50 div sr	$1.12½	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Peoples Tele Corp	40c	Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Pioneer Trust & Sav Bk (Chicago)	$1.50	Q	Oct.	30	Sep. 19
Pressed Steel Car Co. Inc., 6 1st pf	$1½	Q	Oct.	21	Sep. 30
Do 5 3d pf	$1¼	Q	Oct.	21	Sep. 30
Provincial Paper Co., Ltd. 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 13
Ralston Steel Car Co.	25c		Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Ritter Co., Inc. 5 conv. pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Rochester Tr&Safe Dep Co. (NY) 6 conv pf	40c	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Do	75c	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Savannah Sugar Refin Corp	50c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Superior Water Light & Pow Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Trust Co of Ga	$4	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Union Bk & Tr Co (Los Angeles)	$1.20	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Wagner Baking	10c		Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Do $3 2d pf	75c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Wellington Fd	18c		Sep.	30	Sep. 17

Quaker Oats Co. Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Quaker Oats Company, manufacturer of food products in the 12 months ended June 28, constituting the company's new fiscal year, had net income of $4,329,813 or $4.84 cents a common share. Because of a change in fiscal year direct comparative figures are not available. In the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1941, net income was $4,680,666 or $4.99 a common share.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	46¼	46¼	46⅛	Sep 18
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Sep 15
7⅛	5½	Adams & .15e	11	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 18
23¾	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23	23	23	Sep 18
13¾	10	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
⅜	⅛	Allegany Co	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf stw	2	4¾	4¼	4¼	Sep 18
29⅞	19¾	All Cst L 1g	4	29¼	29	29¼	
34	18½	Atl G&WI 3g	4	22¼	21⅛	22¼	Sep 16
45½	33	AG&Wisp2½we	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep 9
7	6¾	Atlas Corp ½e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 18
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	1	82	82	82	+1
17	9⅓	Alleg pr pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 18
22¼	16	Alleg pf 1.20e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
5½	3¾	Allen Ind (1g)	2	5	5	5	Sep 18
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	132	131¾	132	Sep 18
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅓	10⅓	10⅓	A'g 31
14⅛	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅞e	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
.6½	4	Allied St .45e	1	5½	5½	5½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	Sep 17
30½	22	Allis-C M ¾e	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	Sep 18
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	¾	¾	¾	Sep 9
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
61	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	60	60	60	
23½	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
48¼	25¼	Am Air 1½g	3	38	38	38	Sep 18
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Sep 17
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ½e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 18
33	25	Am Br Sh .95e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep 18
2¼	1⅛	Am Cable & R	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70½	56⅞	Am Can (3)	1	67	67	67	— ½
169	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	Sep 18
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	2	63	62⅞	63	+ ½
20½	16	Am Ch&C1¼e	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 18
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	Sep 16
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	Sep 16
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 14
22¾	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	2	15	15	15	— ¾
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distih	5	10¾	10¼	10¾	Sep 18
2	⅜	Am Ecaus Tll	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep 18
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 14
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	16¼	Am FPdpf .90k	1	34½	34½	34½	—1⅛
40½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	5	39¾	39	39	+ ¼
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	1	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	+ ⅞
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Les	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	7	34	34	34	Sep 16
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48	48	48	Sep 18
2	1⅛	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	33	33	33	Sep 18
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 17
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Sep 14
10¼	6¼	Am Locomotive	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	1	82	82	82	+1
17	9⅓	Am M&F .60e	4	12	11⅞	12	Sep 17
5⅞	4	Am M & Met	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26¼	15¾	APL$6p3¾k	2	18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	31	4¾	4¾	4¾	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
⅛	4¾	Am Sat R ⅛e	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 18
10¼	.6¾	Am Seat ½e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4	35½	Am Smelt (2)	7	38¾	38⅜	38¾	
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	7	144	144	144	Sep 18
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	33	33	33	Sep 17
20⅞	16⅜	Am Sti F 1¼	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 16
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10¼	10	10¼	Sep 17
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Sep 18
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	6	84	84	84	Sep 18
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep 16
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	7	118⅛	117¾	117¾	— ⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	2	41	41	41	+ ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	6	43	43	43	
143⅛	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	128½	127¼	128½	+ ½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	Sep 18
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	5	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	115	115	115	Sep 17
31¼	17⅜	Am Water Wks	7	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45	45	45	Sep 18
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
76¾	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	57	57	57	Sep 18
5⅞	3½	An Zinc L&S	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Sep 18
50	38⅝	Am Zpr pf33¼k	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 16
28⅝	22⅜	Anacon (1½g)	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Sep 18
10	7¾	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 17
35	27⅞	Arch-D-M1½e	2	32½	32½	32½	Sep 18
111⅛	106¾	Arm Del pf 7	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Sep 15
4⅛	2½	Armour III	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	4	45	44	44	Sep 18
66	43	Arm III pf	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 17
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	10	26½	26½	26½	Sep 18
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	3	6½	6½	6½	
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Sep 11
6¼	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	Sep 10
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	62	62	62	Sep 8
27⅞	20	Associates 1 2	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Sep 16
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	13	44½	44¼	44½	— ¼
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	1	68½	68¼	68½	
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	4	29¼	29	29¼	
34	18½	Atl G&WI 3g	4	22¼	21⅛	22¼	Sep 16
45½	33	AG&Wisp2½we	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep 9
7	6¾	Atlas Corp ½e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 18
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	1	82	82	82	+1
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	50	50	50	+1½
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7½	7½	7½	Sep 13
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 18
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Balo Loco ct	8	11½	11¼	11½	Sep 18
4½	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 18
.6½	4	Bangor & Ar	6	5½	5¼	5½	Sep 16
10¾	6¾	Barber Asphalt	2	10½	10½	10½	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 16
11⅛	8¼	Barnsdall .60	5	9½	9¼	9½	Sep 18
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	13	12¾	13	Sep 18
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep 18
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	Sep 18
104¼	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103¼	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8⅛	6⅛	Belg-Hem .80	4	8¼	8	8	Sep 18
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	13	13	13	
39⅛	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	4	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
53¾	46⅛	Ben Av pf 2¼e	1	52⅞	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅞
24¼	17⅛	Beth Co 1.60a	1	21½	21½	21½	Sep 18
66⅞	45¼	Beth Stl 4½e	5	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅜
121	103	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109⅜	109⅞	109⅞	Sep 11
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl½e	4	23¾	23½	23¾	Sep 17
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	2	17	17	17	+ ½
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox½e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 18
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	12	12	12	Sep 18
21¾	13¾	Boeing Air 1e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
35	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Sep 17
17¼	13¼	Bond Str 1.60	4	15	15	15	Sep 14
21¼	18⅛	Borden Co .90e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
26	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	9	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	3	29¾	29	29¾	Sep 18
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 10
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1¼e	2	8	8	8	Sep 18
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
29½	26	Bristol-M1½e	2	29	29	29	Sep 2
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	2	33	32¾	33	
⅛	⅛	Bxly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	1	Bxly-Man Tran	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 26
9¼	7	Bxl U Gas ¼ae	1	8	8	8	Sep 18
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Sep 17
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 8
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	3	6½	6½	6½	Sep 18
3½	2¼	Buda Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7½	5¾	Budd Wh(⅓e)	1	6	6	6	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 18
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	5	25	25	25	Sep 18
18¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	9	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep 18
65½	53	Burlin pf 2¾	9	54¾	54½	54½	Sep 18
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add 45e	10	8	8	8	
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 18
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21¼	19¾	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 17
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Sep 18
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	3	7	6⅞	7	Sep 18
15⅛	10	Byers J'k ¾e	2	13½	12½	13½	+ ¼

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½g	1	18	18	18	Sep 17
51¾	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 13
1¾	⅛	Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 18
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15½	11⅞	Camd Wy ¾e	2	15	14⅞	15	Sep

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Latin-American Progress In Industrialization Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—The industrialization of Latin America, which the United States has officially pushed as a means of insuring greater democracy and economic independence south of the Rio Grande, is advancing rapidly, according to a detailed survey by the Pan American Union.

The increase in domestic industry is found to be particularly impressive in Brazil and Argentina and Pan-American economists believe that before many years Latin America may soon be in a position to supply much of its light industrial requirements.

Since steel is the basis of today's industrial civilization, the Union's survey stresses the almost unprecedented increase in Brazilian steel production. In 1930 Brazil turned out 20,965 metric tons of steel. By 1935 this had risen to 64,231 and by 1940 to 141,076. Between 1939 and 1940 alone, Brazilian steel production went up approximately 24 per cent.

Within the past year President Vargas approved plans for a $45,000,000 steel plant near Rio de Janeiro which is expected to have an annual production of 375,000 tons of bar steel and 265,000 tons of rolling steel. The equipment and guidance for the project is expected to come from the United States.

Cement Production

Brazil is also concentrating on the production of cement, now being able to supply nearly 100 per cent of its own needs despite record-breaking construction programs. In 1930 that country produced but 87,160 tons of cement as against 767,506 in 1941.

The Brazil is now in a position to profit from its industrialization program is shown by the fact that exports of manufactured products in 1941 were 70 per cent larger in volume and 184.3 per cent larger in value than in 1940.

In Argentina the increase in the output of manufactured goods has also been gratifying to those who believe that Latin America will never attain democratic stability until it loses its present status as primarily an agricultural colony for the Old World.

While it was widely known that the Argentinian meat-packing industry is of great importance—supplying about three-fourths of the world's exports of chilled beef—it is not, so well known that the textile industry has developed so rapidly that Argentina now supplies about 40 per cent of its cotton cloth requirements, 60 per cent of the linen and approximately 85 per cent of the demand for woolen goods.

Index to Growth

"About 350,000 persons are engaged in the manufacture of goods for domestic consumption, a fact which indicates the rapid development of Argentine industry, and which is especially significant when it is remembered that the products which are now manufactured in Argentina had to be supplied by foreign markets prior to 1930," the Pan American Union survey says.

It is believed that if the trend in Argentina is maintained for the next two decades that country will become, proportionably, one of the most heavily industrialized nations.

Using 1937 production as a base of 100, in 1941 the Argentine production of textiles stood at 119.9, paper and manufactures at 131.8, rubber and manufactures at 152.4 and metal and manufactures at 118.8.

Although Argentina and Brazil have taken the most impressive steps toward greater industrialization, many of the other Latin-American states have made progress in greater or lesser degree. Thus, for example, the Union reports that Costa Rica is now constructing a hydroelectric plant which will eventually supply light and power for the Capital, San Jose.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Despite the fact that people on both sides of the Atlantic continue to say that "finance is beyond them, especially when it comes to thinking in millions," there is ample proof that much has been learned about State finance since the outbreak of this war. One very important fact is an increasing recognition of the importance of the "national income," that though the volume of production out of which a community must meet all its needs is expansible, it has limits. The ever-present difficulty is that the term "national income" means different things to different people.

An important advance in this connection, as far as the United States and Britain are concerned, has been made by British financial experts like Mr. Richard Stone, who have calculated and adjusted American figures in accordance with the definitions of the various British White Papers. There still remains the great problem of translation from dollars into sterling and vice versa, since the market exchange value in 1938 cannot be taken as the real relation of values between the two currencies. Nevertheless the information obtained, even though tentative, is of great importance in days such as these, when there is so much talk about equality of sacrifice.

Distribution of Costs

In fact, if the new principle for sharing the costs of the war between the United Nations, recently announced by President Roosevelt, is adopted, it is clear that final settlement will depend upon the statisticians, not upon the bookkeepers.

"If each country," the recent Lend-Lease Report declared "devotes roughly the same fraction of its national production to war, then the financial burden of the war is distributed equally among the United Nations in accordance with their ability to pay. And although the nations richest in resources are able to make larger contributions, the claim of war against each is relatively the same. Such a distribution of the financial costs of war means that no nation will grow rich from the war effort of its allies."

The following figures, taken from The Economic Journal give some indication of British and American expenditure and taxation, as they concern the war:

From these figures, it is seen that between 1938 and 1941 Government expenditure in the United States rose from 20 to 26 per cent of available resources, while in Britain it was exactly double—from 19 to 32 per cent. This difference is largely due to the fact that it was only in December, 1941, that the United States was technically in the war. And even apart from that, such figures need not necessarily indicate the measure of additional sacrifice for the one country, as a whole, over the other, e. g. Such a charge as doubling the pay of the fighting services in a country is only a transfer of purchasing power from the civil population, not a national sacrifice.

Output Investment

A truer picture of the financial effects of the war can be obtained by examining the position in output investment and particularly consumption, as shown below:

	Britain Change 1941-42 on 1938 as P. C. of 1938 income	U.S.A. Change 1941 on 1939 as P. C. of 1939 income
Change in:		
Government expenditur	+35	+ 9 to 10
Output	+12½	+23 to 29
Personal Expenditures	—14	+ 8 to 12
Net investment home and abroad	—28¼	+ 7

These figures show that in the United States, consumption rose between 1939 and 1941 by almost the equivalent of Government spending and a quarter of the additional resources went to investment. In this country, over a slightly longer period, output rose by 12½ per cent, but resources equivalent to 55 per cent of the 1938 national income (42½ per cent of which were derived from investment and reduced private consumption) were transferred to war purposes.

Since these statistics have been published, there has been a tremendous change in America's mobilization for war. If the United States estimates for 1942-43 had also been included in the analysis, the figures would undoubtedly have shown much less disproportion between both countries' efforts. As it is, they are interpreted here as strong proof that when the United States reaches its stride and devotes the same proportion of its total resources to the war effort, as Britain is now doing, the power of the United Nations, in men and materials will be irresistible.

To the smaller members of the United Nations the principle of equality of sacrifice among the Allies, as laid down by President Roosevelt, is welcome as further evidence of real democracy on the part of their stronger members.

Rail Operating Revenues Up 36 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads estimated that operating revenues of Class 1 railroads during August were 36.3 per cent greater than in August last year.

This was based on preliminary reports of August revenues of $548,264,202 for 89 railroads, representing 81.5 per cent of total mileage, which compared with August, 1941, revenues of $402,267,250.

August freight revenues were estimated at $431,596,457, an increase of 29.6 per cent over a year ago, and passenger revenues were placed at $80,847,454, an increase of 96.6 per cent.

Metropolitan Life Suit Dismissed

NEW YORK (AP)—A $750,000 suit against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and other defendants, brought by Morris H. Siegel and Samuel M. Siegel, insurance counselors, was dismissed by Supreme Court Justice Benedict D. Dineen.

The suit was the third brought by the Siegels against the insurance company and its officers, the two others being suits for libel. One of these went to trial last spring and resulted in a verdict for the defendants; the other, asking $250,000 damages, is pending.

The complaint dismissed by Justice Dineen charged conspiracy to injure the plaintiffs' business.

Presiding Officer

© Bachrach

Walter T. Chamberlain

Treasurer of the Arlington Co-Operative Bank.

Co-operative Banks To Hold Conference In Boston, Sept. 25

The Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League will hold the Management Conference of the 54th annual convention September 25 at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston.

Walter T. Chamberlain, Treasurer of the Arlington Co-operative Bank, and presiding officer of this conference, in a statement said the "co-operative bankers throughout the Commonwealth are confronted in no small degree with the problem and responsibility of maintaining, as always, an advantageous relationship between savings-share receipts and investments, particularly home mortgages and some government, state and municipal bonds.

"Regarding government securities, with especial reference to War Bonds, many co-operative banks have already bought their full quota for the current period as permitted by law. Others are making every effort to bring to their own portfolios at the earliest possible moment the legal maximum permitted,

"Just as co-operative banks feel that their plan of systematic saving is the backbone of debt-free home ownership, so do they also feel that War Savings Bonds should be the primary concern of all people today."

The development of the Conference scheduled has brought forth the foremost problems confronting the co-operative bank field. Variable mortgage interest rates, for example, is a subject of particular importance, in that it relates so closely to the non-borrowing shareholder as well as the borrowing shareholder.

There is every likelihood that the problem of dividend rates under present-day conditions will come up for discussion. Also, the subject of savings accounts and the part they play in a war-time economy as well as their bolstering effect during the post-war period will be amply treated.

Manufacturers Seen Not Too Optimistic On Sales Outlook

NEW YORK (AP)—A nation-wide survey by Dun & Bradstreet disclosed that fewer than one half of thousands of manufacturers interrogated expected an increase in sales volume in the latter half of 1942 over the like period of last year.

Analysis of the first returns indicated the most hopeful groups were makers of machinery, electrical equipment, food products and chemicals. Those who believed they faced the gloomiest prospects manufacture paper, men's apparel and lumber.

Grouping all industries together, the survey disclosed 40 out of every 100 canvassed expected larger sales; 30 expected about the same volume as last year, and the remaining 30 expected discouraging results in the months ahead. In this last 30 were some who expected to be completely out of business before the end of 1942 or early in 1943. Virtually all of these projected the same line of reasoning—inability to obtain materials and inability to convert plant facilities to war use.

"There seems to be no easy answer to the question 'what kind of a plant is convertible,'" Dun & Bradstreet said in commenting on the survey. "Some stories tell of unsuccessful adaptation of present equipment to war business, sometimes at a wide profit and sometimes merely a makeshift to cover overhead and keep skilled plant employees together.

"Other stories tell of discouragement and lack of ability to adapt present equipment to any useful or profitable endeavor. The comments reflect the imagination of alert manufacturers who have helped to meet both the national crisis and their own crisis by their energetic approach to their problems. Others seem to have taken a negative attitude in which they consider themselves casualties of the war production program."

Boston Stocks

Sept. 19

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
0.75	Bos & Albany	30½	30	30	30
2.00	Bos Edison	21½	21½	21½	22
	Bos & Me pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
2.00c	East Gas & F pf	19½	19½	19½	20
1.00d	Eastern SS	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2.00	Eastern SS pf	40	40	40	41
1.25b	Employers Group	25½	25½	25½	25½
	Maine Cent	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1.00dc	N E G & E pf				21¼
4.50d	N E Tel & Tel	84½	84½	84½	85
1.37½d	Utah Shore Ln	90½	90½	90½	90½

a Ex-dividend. c Ex-rights. d Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including portion, 6 cents, paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Industry Pay In July Hits Record Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board said that July earnings, employment, man hours and payrolls in 25 manufacturing industries were higher than those in any previous month.

Weekly earnings averaged $39.76 in July, the board said, up .6 of one per cent above June, 18 per cent more than July, 1941, and 39.3 per cent higher than average weekly earnings in all of 1929.

Other statistics from the board's survey included:

Dollar weekly earnings (adjusted for changes in the cost of living) were 7.6 per cent greater than July, 1941, and 42.9 per cent more than in 1929.

Employment in July increased 1 per cent over June, was 10.9 per cent higher than July, 1941, and 34.3 per cent more than in 1929. Man hours worked were up .8 of 1 per cent in July, 15.2 per cent since July, 1941, and 18.3 per cent since 1929.

Pay rolls advanced to 202.6 per cent of the July, 1923, average and were 1.7 per cent greater than June, 30.9 per cent more than a year ago and 86.9 per cent higher than 1929.

Since the United States' entry into the war, hourly earnings have risen 7.8 per cent, the work week 2.7 per cent, average weekly earnings 11.2 per cent, and dollar weekly earnings (adjusted for changes in the cost of living) 5.9 per cent.

Employment has increased 6.4 per cent since Dec. 7, 1941, the board said, man hours worked 9.3 per cent greater and payrolls 18.4 per cent.

The conference board said, "Man hours of work totaled more and the payrolls paid out by manufacturers were larger in July than in any month since these surveys were begun in 1914."

Cotton Textile Mills Are Slow to Release Goods for Civilians

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 — Cotton textile mills, expecting new Government orders soon, were cautious this week about releasing goods for civilian uses and the trading pace slowed.

Mills whose schedules permitted sold some print cloths for non-military purposes, with delivery in the final quarter of this year and early 1943. Such business was estimated at several hundred thousand yards.

Meanwhile the trade studied an assertion by price chief Leon Henderson, in a statement to Senator John Bankhead (D) Alabama, that no over-all changes in cotton textile price ceilings were anticipated.

The price office, however, issued an order permitting a premium of ½ cent a yard on sheetings or print cloths made for Army specifications and requiring synthetic resin coating, for such uses as raincoats.

The woolen goods market was dominated by Government orders. A 2,000,000-yard call for wool lining cloth was placed and bids were asked on 16,000,000 yards of olive drab wool, to be opened Oct. 7. Domestic wools were specified. The Navy was said to be seeking 750,000 blankets made from 56s wool, foreign or domestic.

A steady movement of rayon grey goods into retail channels was reported as the trade built up spring and summer requirements. New releases of material for civilian use remained restricted because of Government orders on hand and in prospect.

Lumber Production 22 P. C. Below 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Sept. 12 stood at 106 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 115 per cent.

Production totaled 223,175,000 feet, which was 10 per cent less than the previous week, and 22 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 227,701,000 feet, which was 13 per cent less than the previous week, and 19 per cent less than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 231,360,000 feet, which was 7 per cent less than the previous week, and 8 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

Head of Northern Pump Cuts Pay to $25,000 Net

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—John B. Hawley, Jr., President of the Northern Pump Company, said he had written President Roosevelt that he was reducing his salary from last year's $448,000 to a net of $25,000 for 1942.

"My salary for many years has been a small percentage of the volume of business of the Northern Pump Company," Mr. Hawley declared in his letter. "For the year prior to Pearl Harbor it was $448,000.

"Your recent recommendation that salaries should be limited to $25,000 per year after taxes in the best interests of the war effort is reasonable. My salary for this year has been reduced to conform with your recommendation."

Bulova Watch Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Bulova Watch Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit of $400,673, or $1.32 a capital share, for the quarter ended June 30, compared with $336,353, or $2.54 a share in the like 1941 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:30
1 3¼s 46-56	103.30	103.30	103.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
10	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90½	90½	90½
24	Am ⅞ For P 5s	72½	72½	72½
3	AlOCbem5½s	103½	103½	103½
1	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
6	Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107	107½
9	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
34	Arm Del 4s 65	101½	101½	101½
3	Atl & Chs AL 5s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
13	A C Line 4½s 64	64	63½	63½
16	A C Line 5s 45	102	12-16	12-16
4	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59½	59½	59½
5	B&O 5s st A	29½	29¼	29¼
1	B&O 5s st C	33½	33½	33½
50	B&O 2000 st D	29	28¾	28¾
9	B&O 5s st	29¼	29¼	29½
9	B&O cv 6s st	24	23¾	23¾
4	B&O 4s 48	37½	37½	37½
9	B&OPLEAWV 4s 51 st	42½	42¼	42¼
1	B&O S W 5s st	40½	40½	40½
3	B&O T C 4s 50	46¼	46¼	46¼
1	Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	105	105	105
1	Beth Steel 3½s 52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Beth Stl 3s 60	100	100	100
11	Boston&Me 4½s '70	37½	37	37½
1	Boston&Me 4s 60	72½	72½	72½
7	Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	26	25½	26
2	Buf R&P 57 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
4	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109½	109½	109½
5	Cefanese 5½s 67	106⅝	106¼	106¼
5	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
12	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅞	7½	7⅞
2	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20	20	20
4	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	61½	61½	61½
1	Cen Pac 5s 60	56	56	56
16	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¼	82	82¼
2	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
5	Certain-td 5½s 48	90¾	90¼	90¼
3	C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Chi & Alton 3s 49	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
2	Ch&EQ rfg 5s 71 A	78¾	78¾	78¾
4	CB&Q 4½s 77	67¼	67¼	67¼
4	Chi & Erie 5s 82	117	116½	117
2	ChiCtWinc 4½s 2038	39½	39½	39½
2	ChiCtWest 4s 88	67½	67½	67½
5	Chi I & L 6s 62	9	9	9
3	Chi I & L 4s 47	27¼	27¼	27¼
55	CM&P & Pac 5s 75	16¼	16¼	16¼
67	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	4½	4	4½
11	CM&SP 4½s 89C	44¼	44	44
3	CM&SP gen 4s 89	43¾	43¾	43¾
10	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23¾	23¾
3	Chi&NW gen 5s 87	35¾	35¾	35¾
34	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3⅝	3½	3½
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1	Chi & NW 4s 87	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
25	CRI & P 4½s 52A	17½	17½	17½
5	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	4½	4½	4½
18	CRI & P 4s 88	29¼	28¾	29¼
2	CRI & P 4s 88 reg	27	27	27
89	CRI & P rfe 4s 34	16⅜	16½	16⅜
1	CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	64	64	64
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	101½	100	100
3	Ch & W Ind 4 s 62	98	98	98
3	Childs Co 5s 43	41¼	41	41
5	Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	69	69	69
3	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77	77	77
1	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	66½	66½	66½
23	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77	61½	61½	61½
17	Col & So 4½s 80	26	25⅞	26
4	Columbia G 5s 52 May	91	91	91
10	Con Pac 1st 4s 49	82	82	82½
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
2	Curtis Pub 6s 55	92	92	92
9	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	107½	107½	107½
22	D & R G 4s 36	21¾	21¼	21¼
43	Erie 4½s 2015	34½	34½	34½
4	Erie 4s 95	51½	51½	51½
3	Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¾	97¾	97¾
26	Fla E Cst 5s 74	15½	15½	15½
29	Gendrich 4½s 66	106½	106½	106½
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 O	86½	86½	86½
4	Gt Nor 4s 46 M	86½	86½	86½
1	Housatonic 5s 37	89	89	89
3	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42¾	42¾	42¾
2	HudsMan rfg 5s 57	44½	44½	44½
10	HudsMan 5s 57	20¾	20½	20¾
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
5	Ill Cen 4s 52	51	51	51
25	Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	47	47	47
3	Ill Cen 4½s 66	44¾	44¾	44¾
7	Ill Cen 5s 56	50	50	50
1	Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	42½	42½	42½
24	IC&CGLANO 5s 63 A	49¾	49¼	49¼
4	IC&CGLANO 4½s 63	48¼	48¼	48½
4	Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	4	4	4
10	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28½	28¼	28¼
10	Int Gt Nor rfg 6s D	25½	25	25
3	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35½	35½	35½
1	Jones&Laugh8t3½s61	94	94	94
100	KCFt & Mem 4s 36	60	59½	60
1	K C Term 4s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
2	Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	84¾	84¾	84¾
6	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51	50¾	51
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	35	35
10	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
3	Libby McN&L 4s 56	106¼	105¼	105¼
11	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97½	97½	97½
2	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80½	80½	80½
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 P	101	101	101
29	Manati Sug 5s 57	52½	51¾	52½
1	Mich Cen 4½s 79	57½	57½	57½
6	M&P&SSM cn 4s 38	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	M&P&SSMar 5½s	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42	42	42
35	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3	2⅞	2⅞
2	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	38½	38½	38½
17	Mo Pac 5s 77 P	38½	38¼	38½
2	Mo Pac 5s 77 P ct	38	38	38
11	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35¼	35¼	35¼
11	Mo Pac 5s 81 T	35¼	35¼	35¼
5	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35¼	35¼	35¼
2	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	38	38	38
37	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	6¼	6¼	6½
2	Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38¾	38¾
3	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36	36¾	35¾
4	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38¾	38¾	38¾
5	NashChat&StL 4s 78	66	66	66
5	Nat Dairy 2¾s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Nat Distill 3½s 49	100½	100½	100½
1	Natl Steel 3s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	86½	86½	55½
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	52½	52¼	52½
33	NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¾	47¾	47¾
20	NYC 3½s 46	98¼	98	98¼
37	NYC cv 3½s 52	64½	64	64½
26	NY Chi&StL 4s 50	99	99	99
5	NY Chi&StL 5½s 74A	76½	76½	76½
10	NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	63½	63¼	63½
1	NY Connect 2½s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	NY N H&H 4s 56	47¾	47¼	47¼
12	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47¾	47¼	47¼
4	NYNH&H 4½s 67	43½	43¼	43½
39	NYNH&H 4s 47	39	38¾	39
17	NYNH&H 4s 56	39	38¾	39
2	Comlidack ind 6½vw	33	33	33
1	Con Edis 2¼s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Con Oil cv 2½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Curtis Pub 3s 55	92	92	92
3	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	107½	107½	107½
22	D & R G 4s 36	21¾	21¼	21¼
43	Erie 4½s 2015	34½	34½	34½
4	Erie 4s 95	51½	51½	51½
3	Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¾	97¾	97¾
26	Fla E Cst 5s 74	15½	15½	15½
29	Gendrich 4½s 66	106½	106½	106½
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 O	86½	86½	86½
4	Gt Nor 4s 46 M	86½	86½	86½
1	Housatonic 5s 37	89	89	89
3	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42¾	42¾	42¾
2	HudsMan rfg 5s 57	44½	44½	44½
10	HudsMan 5s 57	20¾	20½	20¾
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
5	Ill Cen 4s 52	51	51	51
25	Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	47	47	47
3	Ill Cen 4½s 66	44¾	44¾	44¾
7	Ill Cen 5s 56	50	50	50
1	Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	42½	42½	42½
24	IC&CGLANO 5s 63 A	49¾	49¼	49¼
4	IC&CGLANO 4½s 63	48¼	48¼	48½
4	Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	4	4	4
10	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28½	28¼	28¼
10	Int Gt Nor rfg 6s D	25½	25	25
3	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35½	35½	35½
1	Jones&Laugh8t3½s61	94	94	94
100	KCFt & Mem 4s 36	60	59½	60
1	K C Term 4s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
2	Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	84¾	84¾	84¾
6	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51	50¾	51
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	35	35
10	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
3	Libby McN&L 4s 56	106¼	105¼	105¼
11	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97½	97½	97½
2	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80½	80½	80½
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 P	101	101	101
29	Manati Sug 5s 57	52½	51¾	52½
1	Mich Cen 4½s 79	57½	57½	57½
6	M&P&SSM cn 4s 38	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	M&P&SSMar 5½s	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42	42	42
35	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3	2⅞	2⅞
2	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	38½	38½	38½
17	Mo Pac 5s 77 P	38½	38¼	38½
2	Mo Pac 5s 77 P ct	38	38	38
11	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35¼	35¼	35¼
11	Mo Pac 5s 81 T	35¼	35¼	35¼
5	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35¼	35¼	35¼
2	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	38	38	38
37	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	6¼	6¼	6½
2	Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38¾	38¾
3	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36	36¾	35¾
4	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38¾	38¾	38¾
5	NashChat&StL 4s 78	66	66	66
5	Nat Dairy 2¾s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Nat Distill 3½s 49	100½	100½	100½
1	Natl Steel 3s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	86½	86½	55½
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	52½	52¼	52½
33	NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¾	47¾	47¾
20	NYC 3½s 46	98¼	98	98¼
37	NYC cv 3½s 52	64½	64	64½
26	NY Chi&StL 4s 50	99	99	99
5	NY Chi&StL 5½s 74A	76½	76½	76½
10	NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	63½	63¼	63½
1	NY Connect 2½s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	NY N H&H 4s 56	47¾	47¼	47¼
12	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47¾	47¼	47¼
4	NYNH&H 4½s 67	43½	43¼	43½
39	NYNH&H 4s 47	39	38¾	39
17	NYNH&H 4s 56	39	38¾	39

New York Curb

Closing Prices					Closing Prices				
80	Alum Co Am	93½	93½	93½	6	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	106¾	106¾	106¾
110	Am Book (1¼e)	20½	20	20½	1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	104¼	104¼	104¼
300	Am Cap pf (.30k)	8¾	8½	8½	1	Miss Riv P 5s 51	111¾	111¾	111¾
200	Am Cit P&L B	¾	¾	¾	1	Nassau & Suf 5s 45	99	99	99
400	Am Cyan B	34	33½	33½	5	N Eng G&E 5s 50	49½	49¾	49½
300	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	15	15	15	5	N Eng G&E 5s 47	49¼	49¼	49¼
100	Am Meter (1¼e)	19	19	19	9	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	78½	78	78½
50	Appal El Pow pf 4½	98½	98½	98½	5	N Eng Pow 5s 48	74½	74½	74½
400	Ark N Gas A	13-16	¾	13-16	4	Ohio Pub Svc 6s 62	109¼	109¼	109¼
100	Ashland Oil&RR (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾	1	Okla Nat Gas 3¾s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
100	Atl Gas L Co (2½g)	32	32	32	2	Park Lex Isbld 3s 64	17	17	17
200	Auto V Mach (⅛g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	7	Pan Can P&L 4½s 77	102¾	102¾	102¾
25	Avery & S pf (1½)	16	16	16	1	Phila El P 5½s 72	114¼	114¼	114¼
100	Babcock & Wil (¾e)	19¼	19¼	19¼	2	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	98	98	98
100	Basic Refract. (.20e)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107¼	107¼	107¼
100	Beech Aire	8¾	8¾	8¾	1	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
900	Braz Tr L&P (

Local Classified
(Continued)

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY wishes to contact party willing to share their Florida home for winter; references exchanged. 11 Boston St., Wellesley, Mass. Tel. WEL 1485-W.

FOR RENT

ORLANDO, FLA.—Fur. 3-room apt. for season, adults; also single room with lavatory. MRS. JERSEY, 237 Anderson St.

FOR RENT OR SALE

FINELY furnished single house in Winthrop, Mass., suitable for 2 or more adults or married couple; 7 rooms, 2-car garage; fine location; references exchanged. Box C-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Hotel Hemenway—To sublet, a sunny 3-room apartment, fireplace, unfurnished, $46. Call Waltham 0016 or Lef. 2040.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 4 Rooms. Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Hereford St., near Beacon St.—2-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone after 5:15 p. m. Ken. 7940.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 92nd Street West—Business woman will share beautiful 3-room apartment with young business woman or nurse; references. Telephone evenings EN 2-1429 after 6 p. m.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BOSTON, MASS.—Walking dist. Park Sq., tile bath, new (Pullman) kitchen, adequate closets, well maintained, 3 rms. $50, 1 rm. $30. Asp. 8304 Sunday.

WANTED, November or December, furnished housekeeping apartment about 7 rooms, in elevator building, convenient to Copley Sq. Box C-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—1-3 furnished rooms, connecting bath, with private family, in best residential section; 3 min. to car line. BEL. 0644.

BOSTON, BACK BAY—Exceptional; comfortably furnished room, quiet, sunny; modern apartment; no other roomers; Fenway section. Kenmore 7080.

BOSTON, 17 Marlboro St., next to Public Garden—Large and small rooms, semi-private baths; quiet atmosphere.

BOSTON—Clean, comfortable room in pleasant home. Apply 322 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Exceptional, quiet rooms; beautiful large apartment; private bath and a porch; reasonable. Lon. 8480.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large sunny room on Beacon Street for business person; new apartment (1 adult). Aspinwall 1415.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished room apartment, private kitchenette and porch; attractive outlook; near cars and Harvard Sq., business woman preferred. Tel. evenings, KIR. 4794.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Business woman, furnished room, extra large closet, next bath; 3 mins. to Ashmont station; breakfast optional; widow. Gen 6178.

DREXEL HILL, PA.; suburban Phila.—Business couple or girls', 2 large furnished rooms, bath; board optional; 1 minute to car line. 607 Edmonds Avenue, Clearbrook 4479-J.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS. — Furnished room in private house, adjoining bath, gas heat, continuous hot water; no room service; garage; on bus line to Newtonville; 3 minutes from center of town and railroad station. Call LAsell 0533.

N. Y. C., Corner 70th St. and Lexington Ave. —Upper floor duplex, 8 sunny rooms, furnished; reasonable. Telephone evenings, RH. 4-1527.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two rooms, bedroom-living room; private bath; young men; half block bus and car line. EM 0346.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG lady desires light, cheerful furnished room or small apartment, vicinity East Forties, N. Y. C. Write Box S-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPERN, Kenmore 1574.

MOTHER-DAUGHTER (15) want refined girl (14-16) to share their home as family member; refs. Asp. 6005, Box C-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

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BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Working mother desires part time board for 7-year-old boy.; accessible to Harvard Sq. Box H-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

236 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Practitioner's office front. Attrac. furn. Time avail. day or even. Box H-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STORE SPACE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Space for children's store in well-established large gift shop. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St., Kir. 6502.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandas, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8029.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

HELP WANTED

APPRENTICE Teacher colleges preparatory, math., science, art; state all qualifications in 1st letter; answer immediately. Box C-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
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SALESMEN: Retail exp., locals.... Attr.
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AUTO MECHANIC: local.... $60

HOUSEMAN - chauffeur. Live in: Chestnut Hill Mass.; good home; small family; steady. Call MR. SHERMAN, LAR. 1600 (Mass.).

WASHINGTON, D. C. — ATTENTION. GENTLEMEN: A man, Christian Scientist, is wanted to be night manager of a leading restaurant in Washington, D. C. There is plenty of opportunity for advancement to the right party. Write Box H-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Please write to MR. DEMIS stating your experience. 1326 Connecticut Avenue N. W.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

MIAMI, FLA.—Avon-Calderia Perfume Company has a local office. We need a few spare time representatives on commission. Call in person, 310 Congress Bldg., from 2 to 5 P. M.

SOLOISTS WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as soloist in Christian Science church within 30 miles south of Boston. Write Box B-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston
Full charge bkpr-acct asst. bkgd.... $25-$30
Sec'y to superintendent, vic. Barre, N. H.... $30
Burroughs Calculator opr., good sec., vic. Jamaica Plain, Mass.... $25

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer for a dress shop; prefer one experienced in ready-to-wear business; should be able to sell. FRANCIS WATERMAN, 215 Thayer St., Providence, R. I.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—General housewerker for family 3 adults, 2 school children; sleep in. Phone evenings, Flushing 3-3619.

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Recp.-stenogr., sec., $19-$25; figurer, some steno., $23-$25; office department supervisor.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST.
ASST. EDITOR: Adv. or agency exp.... $40-$50
COLL. GRADS: Train for underwriters.... $30
RECP.-STENOG.: 1 sales dept.; others.... $25-$30
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BKKPR-STENO: Trans. or warehouse exp. $30
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SALESGIRLS: For all departments.... to $25
HAIRDRESSERS & MANICURISTS: Sev. to $36
FEMALE DRIVER: Light del. truks.... $23-$31
FACTORY GIRL: All kinds.... $16-$20
MATRONS: School positions.... Attr.
HOSTESS-CASH.-ASST. MG. Restaurant.... Attr.
CHAMBERMAIDS & CLEANERS: Hotels Attr.

WANTED—Housemother; responsible position as housemother in small home for children. 8 miles from Worcester; must be capable of taking full charge; maintenance, salary; would consider a man and wife or woman with 1 child. TURNER, Worcester Children's Friend Society, 2 State Street, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Attendant-housekeeper, Christian Scientist preferred; good home, moderate pay; 2 in family. Phone after 5:30 Longwood 4182 (Mass.).

WANTED—Experienced hand-loom weavers having their own looms for homework. BUtterfield 1-2319, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Experienced millinery saleslgirl. Apply MARIE JEANNE, 14 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Wellesley Hills, Mass.—Experienced, efficient GENERAL MAID
White, $30 a week plus carfare. Call Wel. 0474.

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with an interest,
professional or amateurs,
in the making of photographs
who are free
to accept paid positions
should apply in person to
BACHRACH
44 Hunt Street, Newton, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE: public utility, commercial, public; completed 2-ace accounting course; age 43, class 3-A; presently employed, desires change for advancement, in New York City or vicinity. Write Box H-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CARETAKER on estate; very handy with tools. I have the tools—plumbing, carpentering—if you have the right place. Chauffeuring. Mr. Oliver Cox, 19 Standish St., No. Weymouth, Mass. Call WEYmouth 0165-R.

EXECUTIVE—Broad experience manufacturing, marketing, merchandising, retailing soft lines; can assist or assume full responsibility for executive management, sales and administrative supervision; handled volume correspondence and customer relations; university graduate, Wharton degree; draft deferred; opportunity for growth and service only consideration. Write Box S-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED salesman desires position in department store. Write Box C-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN, Protestant, woman, refined background, experienced in care of children, desires opportunity to serve with children or with 1 woman. Mrs. M. De Forest, 15 Hendricks Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

CAPABLE, practical companion nurse (Christian Scientist), wishes position, take care of elderly lady, light housekeeping. Write Box W-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAPABLE woman, Christian Scientist, wishes care of child or adult needing attention; also institutional work. LATO, 171 East 81st Street, N. Y. C.

LADY desires office work. Also buying and selling experience in art store. Write Box H-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MRS. DELLENBAUGH wishes to place her cook (Catholic) and second maid (Protestant) because she is leaving Boston; both girls have been with her a number of years and are extremely experienced and capable and of the highest character; will go together or separately. Phone Longwood 2977 (Chestnut Hill, Mass.).

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RELIABLE WOMAN, colored, Protestant, desires part time mornings; references. Phone MO. 2-3557, N. Y. C.

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LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
NOTICE TO NAVIGATION INTERESTS
Due to construction work now in progress and under the authorization of the local District Engineer of the War Department, Summer street drawbridge across Reserved Channel, Boston, will be closed to water traffic between 4:30 P. M. and 8:00 A. M. daily from Monday through Friday, and from 4:30 P. M. Friday to 8:00 A. M. Monday, for a period of six weeks beginning September 17, 1942.
George G. Hyland
Commissioner of Public Works

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GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

AMERICAN primitive portraits and landscapes; early American miniatures on ivory; Old Dedham pottery. BESSIE HOWARD, 16 Arlington St., Boston. Ken. 5788.

AUCTION SALES

WE THE UNDERSIGNED
will sell at public auction on September 30, 1942 at the Allston Garage, 122 Brighton Ave., at 2:00 P. M., one 1941 Pontiac Sedan Coupe, order number 6-350887, Serial number P-6/B43025, retaken from Gladys Bryant.
General Motors Acceptance Corporation

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 PONTIAC sedan, excellent condition, good tires, $300. Phone Ken. 5446 Saturday or Sunday, or Com. 4330, Ext. 268, other days. (Boston).

FOR SALE

SEASON ticket to Symphony; second balcony, first row, $45. Call BLU 0107 (Mass.).

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WILL BUY GRAND PIANO OR SMALL UPRIGHT—ANY MAKE—AND PAY CASH. COM. 2020 (BOSTON)

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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TONE DEAFNESS PROVED FALLACY! Have you a voice problem? Let me help you sing. JANET WILLIAMS, 1834 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 2-9425.

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FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

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SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

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In the Heart of Downtown Miami
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Moderate Prices
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FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

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Bycks
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Millinery—Accessories
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DECATUR HATTERS, INC.
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145 Sycamore Street De. 9216

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R	A	I	D	S	■	S	A	E	G	■	M	U
O	R	E	■	S	T	A	G	E	■	B	O	G
M	E	R	O	■	A	G	O	■	R	U	T	H
■	■	A	L	U	T	E	■	M	O	C	H	A
A	■	W	I	S	■	H	A	N	K	■	M	■
S	T	A	Y	E	■	W	I	K	E	■	K	■
H	O	N	E	■	T	A	N	■	E	P	I	C
L	A	D	■	W	I	L	D	E	■	O	N	E
E	D	■	M	Y	T	■	B	A	S	I	■	■
Y	■	R	I	L	L	■	P	O	R	T	■	■
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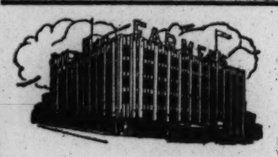

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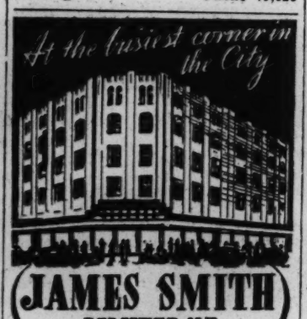

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220 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Honesty Rewarded

Irvington, N. J.

John was one of many local boys who were earning vacation money by dispensing refreshments to holiday-makers at an amusement park.

One day when young John received his pay envelope, he found that, through an error, double his pay had been placed in it. Hundreds of pay envelopes had been distributed so that the error could not have been traced, but without hesitation John reported the mistake to his employer, Mr. D., and the extra money was returned.

Mr. D., however, did not fail to appreciate John's honesty, for at the end of the summer when the boys were being dismissed, Mr. D. sent for John and asked him if he would like to work for him in the office of a factory which he owned. John explained that much as he desired to do this, he must return to school. He was told to finish his schooling and then come back. Then Mr. D. not only gave him a position, but also financed a business course for him.

Today, after many years, John is still working for Mr. D., but he is now at the head of all the factory offices, and Mr. D. considers him his "right-hand man."

Thus, by a single honest decision, a boy shaped his own future progress.

A Verse for Today...

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—MATT. 5:16

Hobby Nobbing

Keys, Locks and Tags

By Irving Bacchus

A handful of American hobbyists are attracted to the methods by which mankind has safeguarded his possessions through the centuries.

Collecting keys is the hobby of Winthrop H. Hall of Westfield, New Jersey, who has assembled one of the largest private collections in America. The New Jersey collector owns scores of keys dating back to pre-Victorian and Renaissance periods. Included are keys to many royal retreats, including a king's treasury!

Oldest instrument in the Hall collection was made approximately 2,000 years ago. The largest is more than a foot in length.

Invention of the cylindrical lock ended the era of huge keys and throttled much of the romance spun around the subject. Prior to this development in 1848, the strength of a lock was determined by its size. Keys were constructed of such size that lugging them around was an awkward task. Finally one alert locksmith hit upon the idea of locking the huge door key in a small outside, key compartment thereby making it possible to carry a smaller key.

Charles L. Smith of Ashland, Ohio, collects padlocks. Probably many of the keys in the Hall collection would solve the combinations of Smith's ancient locks. Hobbyist Smith has been collecting for almost half a century and possesses many strange-looking instruments from global outposts. More than 500 padlocks are included in the collection, with the largest weighing 20 pounds.

Collecting key identification tags is the hobby of Major Julien Hyer of Uncle Sam's armed forces. Major Hyer has scores of tags, many from hostelries no longer existent, in countries whose boundaries have been wiped out by the present conflict.

Do you have an unusual hobby story? Write a descriptive letter to Hobby Nobbing.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Time marches on, and as things now are, if you can't find an office boy he's in Australia.

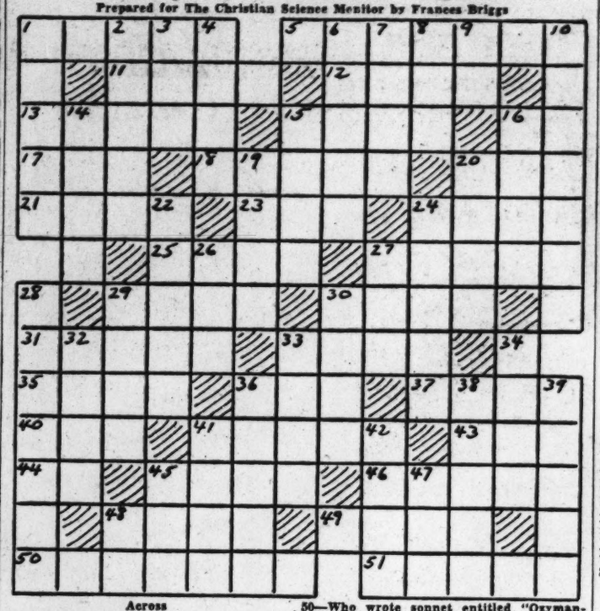
St. Louis Star-Times: Climbing the ladder to success would be much easier if those just above you weren't continually kicking you in the face.

Detroit News: A list of new vegetable creations lists a hybrid potato which has lost its starch, like a hard shirt after an evening with the rhumba.

Indianapolis News: Property owners who have not cut rank growths of weeds may be trying to make it difficult for paratroops to land.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is the detective cleric created by G. K. Chesterton?
8—What was first name of Gillette, famous for his stage characterization of Sherlock Holmes?
11—What do you call any Celt of Irish, Scotch, or Manx stock?
13—What Tennyson heroine was "the beloved of my mother, the moon-faced darling of all"?
14—Forsyn.
15—Marcella Sembrich did what to gain fame?
16—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
17—Native mineral.
18—You associate Maurice Evans with what?
20—What is a small, soggy marsh?
21—What is first name of Wolfe, Rex Stout's detective?
23—Past.
24—What is first name of Miss Draper, American monologist?
25—What is a dyphone?
27—What is a seaport of Yemen, Arabia, on Red Sea?
29—Spider flattered fly by saying she was witty and what?
30—What is a skein of yarn of a given length?
31—What is another name for the staff in music?
33—An anemometer measures force of velocity of what?
35—What is a fine whetstone for sharpening razors?
36—To convert into leather.
37—What is a long narrative poem telling of deeds of a hero or heroes?
40—Youth.
41—Who was author of "A Ballad of Reading Gaol"?
43—Unity.
44—What ending denotes the past tense?
45—What is a kind of glove without fingers or with half fingers?
46—What is a manufacturing city of Switzerland?
48—What is a small stream or rivulet?
49—What is a place where vessels arrive or depart?
50—Who wrote sonnet entitled "Ozymandias"?
51—What are termitaria?

Down

1—Who is a lord attendig on king of Navarre in "Love's Labour's Lost"?
2—What Danish prince, hero of medieval French romance, saves France from Saracens?
3—What is a small mass of soft material?
4—A promontory is what?
6—What is last, or adult, stage of an insect's development?
7—What is a narrow path or byway?
8—What is a leather loop on a harness saddle, through which shaft passes?
9—Intelligence Department (abbr.).
10—Who is author of "Our Betters"?
14—Extent.
15—What is any of several plants of mint family?
16—What insect closely resembles a butterfly?
19—Who succeeded Shadwell as poet laureate of England?
20—What is the male rabbit called?
22—What tree is cultivated for its oily fruit?
24—Script with heavy strokes nearly upright is called what?
26—To employ.
27—Adult male.
28—What is the first name of Melanie's husband in "Gone With the Wind" (poss.)?
29—What is a conjuror's staff?
30—What is female of the red deer?
32—What amphibian has a warty skin?
33—The poet Whitman was known by what given name?
34—What creatures appeared in Pharaoh's dream?
36—An appellation is what?
38—Pillars are what?
39—What are the compartments of a honeycomb?
41—A volition is what?
42—What might a poet call "ebony"?
45—What is one one-thousandth part of a linear inch?
47—Exist.
48—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

The Selling Point

Radio announcer: "The three minutes' silence you just heard, ladies and gentlemen, was not due to a technical breakdown, but was sent to you by the courtesy of Noiseless Typewriters."
—Atlanta Two Bells.

He's It!

Private Andrew Callahan, Fort McClellan, wore a long face as he accepted a knife and a 100-pound sack of potatoes from Mess Sgt. Philip Danforth. Said Private Callahan: "I thought the Army had potato-peeling machines." The sergeant grinned: "It has, and you're the latest model!"
—Hendricks Field Hi-Life.

Poor Distinguished Guest

Master of Ceremonies: "And now, before I ask our distinguished guest to give his address may I remind members that our next meeting will not be held in this room, but, in view of the popularity of the speaker, in the very much larger Lecture Hall downstairs.—Punch ©.

Suppose . . . ?

The military expert was talking to General Mihailovitch, leader of the Yugoslav guerrillas.

"Your Chetniks are making preparations to blow up a strategic bridge," said the expert. "They can't do it, you know."

He waited a moment but General Mihailovitch said nothing.

"In the first place, the bridge is too strongly guarded. The Germans never do anything by halves. Thorqughness! Blitz! It's hopeless to oppose them."

General Mihailovitch said nothing.

"You can't be sure of your dynamite, either, which is made of bootlegged underground chemicals. Suppose it doesn't go off? Suppose a Nazi fifth column mixed in with your Chetniks knows all about it and they're waiting to grab your men at the bridge? Suppose—"

B-A-N-G!

"What was that?" cried the military expert, jumping.

"That," said the General calmly, "was the bridge. My men just blew it up."—The American Hebrew.

Daily Quotation

To things immortal, Time can do no wrong,
And that which never is to die
Forever must be young.

ABRAHAM COWLEY

Monitor Camera Club from Frederic Hueston, Los Angeles

Susie's My Name!

"Yes, that's my name—except when they call Me 'Wee Lassie.' I'm keeping my missus company 'cause my boss got a different-looking suit of clothes and went away. He's a captain and they say he goes away up in the sky. He told me to keep my tail up until he gets back. He felt pretty sad when he snuggled me in his big arms and said goodbye; I know because he squeezed me so hard it hurt—well, almost. But he says he's got important business to attend to, and it's got to be done. I'm not complaining, y'understand, but I sure will be happy when I can chase after my old tennis ball with him again, you betcha!"

Brevities

Boston Herald: A suburban householder who has reinstalled a coal grate is wondering whether he could persuade the little woman to do her daily bending exercises in front of the furnace with a shovel.

The Nation: A radical who in the past has had many run-ins with the government recently registered in the 44-to-65 draft group. On the line where he was asked to name someone who would always know where he could be located, he wrote, "The FBI."

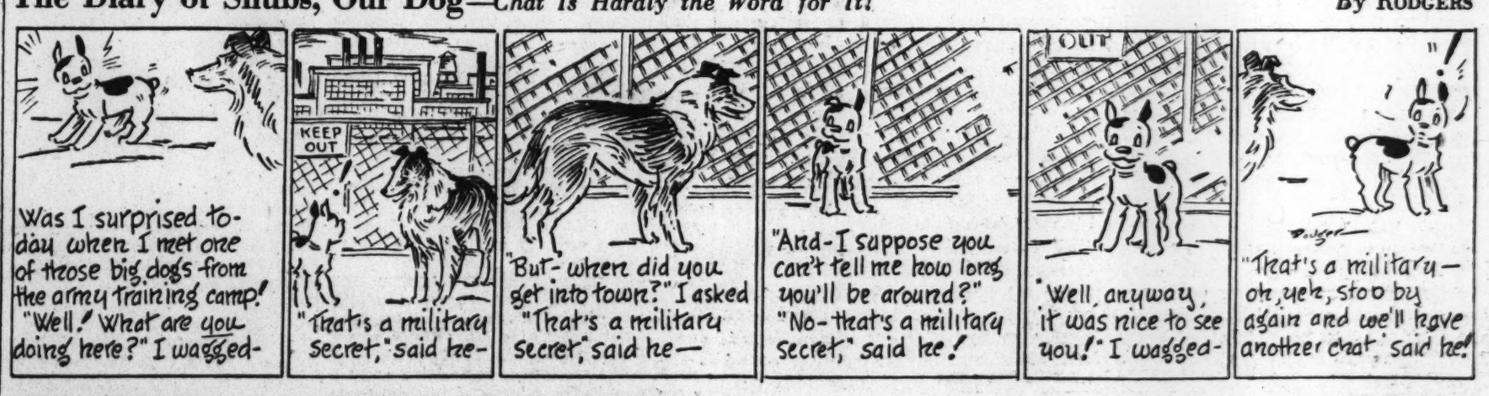
NEWS ITEM—BALTIMORE -- PSYCHIATRIST CAUTIONS THAT *HATING* IS A WASTE OF TIME & IMPAIRS ONE'S EFFICIENCY AND HEALTH.

PEOPLE OF THE THIRD REICH! YOU ARE NOT HATING ENOUGH— --YOU MUST HATE MORE!
WHAT'S THE MATTER? NOTHING PRODUCED TODAY
GR-R-R! DON'T BOTHER ME - I'M HATING
FACTORY
NAZIS BUSY HATING
GR-R-R
HERR GOEBBELS WE DON'T FEEL SO GOOD
P. GOEBBELS PROPAGANDA & HATE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buddy Is Worried* — By LE PELLEY

NOW THAT WE FOUND THE MACHINERY IS STILL IN THE OLD MILL, WE CAN GO BACK...
DID YOU HEAR ANY-THING MARMADUKE ??
No...
THE COMMITTEE CAN TAKE CARE OF GETTING ALL THAT METAL OUT OF THERE....
I KNOW... BUT...
WHAT'S THE MATTER ?
I CAN'T HELP THINKING....
SAY— WHAT'S WRONG WITH YOU ... ?
NOTHINGS WRONG WITH ME !! SOMETHINGS WRONG WITH THE MILL ..... BUT I DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Chat Is Hardly the Word for It!* — By RODGERS


Was I surprised today when I met one of those big dogs from the army training camp! "Well! What are you doing here?" I wagged-
KEEP OUT
"That's a military secret," said he-
"But- where did you get into town?" I asked "That's a military secret," said he—
"And-I suppose you can't tell me how long you'll be around?" "No- that's a military secret," said he!
OUT
"Well, anyway, it was nice to see you!" I wagged-
"That's a military— oh, yeh, stoo by again and we'll have another chat," said he!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Will Do the Counting* — By THE HAGERS

The quartette met tonight at eight. For Joseph Teal we had to wait.
He came without his fiddle case. A knitting bag was in its place.
Said Ted, "Joe, where's your violin? This piece we're ready to begin."
"Let's play the one, then, I suggest, Where I have that long three-page rest."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Make Us Worthy of Victory"

Three or four years ago, in the months preceding the outbreak of war, millions of people prayed for peace. But too few of those people realized the price of peace—the vision and sacrifice and political universalism necessary to combat the causes of war. Recently the British people paused in their work to celebrate their entry into the fourth year of war by a day of prayer. That the bitter lessons of the past are being learned is indicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury's words: "Make us worthy of victory."

Here is an emphasis which provides the key to the Christian's attitude to the war. It reminds one of Lincoln's reply when asked whether he did not believe that God was on his side; he was more concerned, he replied, with being on God's side. The sort of God he worshiped was no modernized tribal deity riding the whirlwind to shower destruction on his favored people's enemies, but an undeviating Principle of good, speaking through a "still, small voice" to regenerate motives and aims.

Are we worthy of victory? Events proved the Allied nations of 1918 were not worthy of the opportunity they had to foster democracy in the world. And so they lost the peace.

One of the greatest questions confronting Americans at present is whether they are worthy of accepting the role of leadership which the post-war world is bound to force on them. The coming elections offer an opportunity to test the degree of their present worthiness. For the sort of representatives they elect will indicate the sort of war they are fighting, and unless they are fighting the right sort they will have little cause for optimism. Mere belligerence may be nothing but isolationism gone to war. Of itself it affords no guarantee of a genuine and lasting victory.

Archibald MacLeish has brilliantly summed up the attitude of certain erstwhile isolationists when he says that "if they must have war they'll have war which shall alter nothing, accomplish nothing; a war which shall have neither social effects or political implications, a purely military war." Here is an acid test of the worthiness of political candidates for office. Do they stand for a war isolated from the general progress of humanity? Do they stand for a war fought exclusively to defend their own rights or also to extend those rights to millions who have never yet enjoyed them? Do they stand for a purely military war which makes armaments the sole test of worthiness for victory, or do they stand for a "people's war," as described by Vice-President Wallace, with its emphasis on a society evolving towards ideals of universal good?

These are questions for the individual to ask for himself as well as of his candidate. The honesty of his answers will proportionately reveal the magnitude of his request: "Make us worthy of victory."

Motorless Marketing

"Hello, Bill. Never expected to see you here. Thought you said shopping for the groceries was woman's work!"

"Well, I'll tell you, John, we've put the car up. Thought it was one thing the Joneses could do. Tires are getting mighty thin. Don't know whether they'll last till we get those promised substitutes. Besides there's gas, you know."

"What's that in your hand, Bill? Don't tell me you can't remember what your wife said!"

"John, I've shopped two or three times lately, and I never realized before how many different things it takes to keep a house going. Didn't *you* bring a list?"

"Sure, my wife wouldn't dare trust me after an experience a couple weeks ago. I was to get a leg of lamb, but I brought home a roasting chicken. Couldn't remember what kind of cereal she said; so I just bought half a dozen kinds. Threw the food budget completely out of kilter!"

"Look, John, there are Fred and Arthur. Golly, this may be a super market in a city but it might just as well be the general store up in my home town in the country. Hi, Fred! Hi, Arthur! Doing the Saturday trading?

"Junior, you'll have to get down now. I know it's fun to ride in these push affairs, but after all, I'm getting loaded down, and we're only half done. Mother said to be home by 5 so she'll have some of these things for dinner. Let's see now. Salt, cereal, pancake flour, dog food, peaches, beans, bread, prunes—."

Oil Rationing

Rationing of fuel oil along the eastern seaboard of the United States, and as far westward as needed to insure proper co-ordination of supply and transportation, is a necessary step. Use of the coupon system, while complicated when applied to fuel oil because of the many variables in heating houses, is, we believe, the fairest way.

All this was known weeks ago. This newspaper, and others, asked for it; Washington promised it. Yet the actual step was so long delayed it is now plain that before it can be applied cold weather will have arrived. In the meantime, there will be temporary makeshifts. Here once more is an example of the governmental reluctance to act forthrightly that is becoming intolerable.

Although the oil transportation situation improved for a time, it is now slumping. Four weeks ago, 6,942 tank cars arrived in New England in one seven-day period. Assurances were given that, with longer trains, quicker turn-arounds, and diversion of more cars from other sectors, a goal of at least 10,000 cars a week would shortly be attained. But each week since the number of cars has fallen. Last week it was 6,050. No satisfactory explanation is given.

There is a measure of cheer in the news that primary oil suppliers have offered to make joint use of their bulk plants and transportation facilities. In view of the competition that normally exists among these concerns, this is a major concession. It should not only add substantially to the supply of gas and oil available; it opens the way for more resourceful, more determined, more intelligent co-operative solution to the whole problem of switching from sea-borne oil to rail-borne oil along the Atlantic coast.

Scrap Outside the Home

Citizens who observe certain auto junkyards untouched despite the heralded need for scrap, or who see much iron on farms, beside the roads, in abandoned mines or factories, should not conclude their own home scrap is any less needed.

It goes without saying that the scrap from the auto yards, mines, mills, and elsewhere is also needed, but it should be understood that a different set of problems is involved in its collection. About 60 per cent of the Nation's scrap comes from the consumer's goods used in homes. A little better than 20 per cent comes from the factories and the railroads, the remainder comes from so-called dealer scrap, which includes the auto yards, and, potentially, the other waste.

While the current newspaper campaign can be expected to stimulate the gathering of home scrap, and while the acceleration of war has naturally augmented the flow of scrap from industry, the problem is not wholly solved in the third, or dealer, category. Largely, it is a problem of fixed price. Under present anti-inflation ceilings dealers cannot, they assert, afford the purchase, transportation, and handling costs on scrap of disadvantageous type or location. Abandoned mining machinery in the Rockies is certainly an example of this.

On scrap that can be handled within operational margins, dealers appear to be doing a creditable job. Unprecedented quantities of scrap are moving to the mills daily, yet evidence accumulates there is still not enough. Reserves are dangerously low. It may be that Government officials will want to reconsider the price situation in scrap. There appears to be a need at this time for the heavy stock—contrasted with the light materials usually found in homes—and this heavy stock comes chiefly from the dealers. A higher price would bring it in.

Beyond this, the Government must re-examine its position with regard to scrap administration. In the last war, scrap metals were under a single committee in the War Industries Board, and while the number of junkmen who became millionaires increased dramatically, the fact remains the scrap situation on the whole was no problem.

Today, as perhaps a too typical commentary on Washington's administrative modes, we find the OPA regulating prices, the WPB allocating and, along with the Army, Navy and the Munitions Board, procuring. The Metals Reserve Company is absorbing over-ceiling losses on certain needed scrap, while the Board of Economic Warfare is importing, and the Bureau of Mines is reporting production, consumption and inventories.

We can hardly wonder if the dealers are a mite confused.

Great Piles From Little Contributions Grow

YOUR SCRAP COLLECTION SEEMS ALMOST TOO SMALL TO BOTHER WITH—
UNTIL YOU REALIZE WHAT SIMILAR BITS FROM MILLIONS OF OTHER CITIZENS WILL AMOUNT TO.
WHEW!
Grimack

As Epochal as Chaucer

The concerted effort for victory is producing incidental benefits, not the least of which is the broadening of the British palate. I take my cue from the enthusiasm with which prisoners of war mention the clam chowder in their parcels, and the corresponding warmth, manifest in letters from England, toward fruit juices and other novelties from overseas. The end of the war will usher in a noticeable change in diet.

I expect to see, for one thing, a great difference in Mrs. Carpington. The most vivid recollection of her takes me back to the dining room of a trans-Atlantic liner, just before the outbreak of the war. Our ship's cuisine was basically one of beef and pudding. Three days out from Liverpool a foreign innovation, large, juicy grapefruit, supplanted the customary breakfast "compote" of stewed prunes. Mrs. Carpington regarded the dish with unconcealed suspicion; then seized a fork and, in utter disdain, speared that popular American decoration—the maraschino cherry—and transferred it to a plate where, her gesture implied, it could do no real harm.

* * *

Some important change will doubtless have occurred in the habits of the Yorkshire people, father and mother and "Our John William," whom I met in a restaurant at the Exposition Internationale, in Paris, in 1937. It was their first visit to the Continent. They were on a week-end excursion. With apparent interest they scanned the menu. What new and fascinating dish would appeal to them? Would it be *bouillabaisse* in the style of Marseilles, or stuffed snails, or frogs' legs? Each of them gave his order clearly, and each one gave the same. I pledge my word of honor, it was Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding!

There was my friend's father, from Lancashire, who loved American houses, fenceless gardens, and thick New England woods. One fine Sunday he went out to dine at one of those comfortable Colonial inns, with pewter and spinning wheels. He got on all right till he arrived at the dessert course. He asked his daughter to read the menu to him. It would have made a schoolboy's mouth water—fudge cake with chocolate sauce; super ice-cream sundaes with whipped cream, nuts and marshmallow; charlotte russe; and *marrons glacés*. The gentleman was not impressed. "Read it again," he commanded, to the delight of a score of other patrons. After the second reading he said, in a desolate tone of voice, "But you didn't say rice pudding." The heaving shoulders in the room escaped his notice.

* * *

Recently in the kitchen of the Ritz Carlton Hotel, in Boston, I glanced through mimeographed papers used by Charles Banino, the noted chef, in his classes for Junior Epicureans. Apropos of stews I found this sagacious observation:

"The Irish and English people are not fond of highly spiced cuisine and consequently their creations are apt to be more or less dull in taste. Notwithstanding these facts the English were the first spice traders and importers in Europe and the Latin race was the great user."

The British spirit of adventure has usually not extended to unfamiliar dishes. The development of a more catholic palate marks an epoch as distinctly as that which Chaucer marked in English literature.

PEARL STRACHAN

North . . South . . East . . West

Cross Sections of the Color Line

By Frank L. Perrin

No more convincing pleader than John Temple Graves could have volunteered to speak for his neighbors in the South in support of the demand that, in that section at least, the status quo, as it applied to racial segregation, be maintained. In the current number of the Virginia Quarterly, Mr. Graves presents the case dispassionately and, to the particular audience he addresses, probably quite convincingly. The social and industrial structure in the region most familiar to him and his neighbors is erected, and has long been maintained, upon a plan which they have learned to regard as reasonably humane and politically defensible.

* * *

Our Southern friends are quick and quite emphatic in deploring, if not actually denouncing, what they aver is an unwisely sponsored effort in high political places to break down what to them are established social customs.

It is not difficult to one once familiar with post-bellum sympathies, customs, antagonisms, and inherited codes, to understand, even without endorsing, the attitude of the advocates and defenders of the written, as well as the unwritten, segregation code: a determination, or at least a willingness, to renounce allegiance to their traditional political party if enticements are offered to an alliance between that party's leaders and Negroes in both the South and North.

There is offered no specific denial of the popular charge that the adroit and perhaps cautious political leaders in the States of the deep South have managed, by the enactment of local laws, to prevent many constitutionally qualified Negroes from voting. The issue is a recurrent one, into which partisan bitterness is injected and in which the political fortunes of more than one ambitious seeker after fame have been determined. Indeed, it may be that the exciting and irritating cause of the unrest which now portends a quite definite invasion by Federal authority of States' rights is political, rather than purely social or industrial.

But entirely aside from even a sympathetic willingness to concede the legal right of individual communities or States to enact laws or ordinances deemed fitted to their peculiar needs or circumstances, there remains to be considered, now as always, the national welfare, and now, perhaps as never before, the welfare of the allied peoples of the world. Patriotism, the willingness to give all for the defense of right, of freedom, of democracy, are not monopolized by those of any single race or color.

Indeed, as we look around the world, the color line seems to fade. We do not see black, yellow, white, or even red. The marching ranks on land, the sailors upon the seas, the pilots and gunners in the air, are distinguishable only by the light of valor in their eyes and the uniforms which they adorn. "Jim Crow" legislation, the unfair application of poll-tax rule, the "grandfather" clause, have no place in deciding who shall fight and who shall work to assure the survival, against terrible odds, of human freedom and democracy.

* * *

The problem of the South is better understood in the North today than it was before the upsetting and revealing events of the first World War and the years following.

A measure of social separation may, at our present stage of development, prove as desirable to those of one race as to those of another. Yet as the defining color line has faded the vision of those of newer generations has caught the light of new horizons. There has been progress. New schools have paved the road to new colleges. Inventive genius has been fostered and developed. The Negro has discovered that not all of the work of the world is done in the field.

No cloud can effectively hide the road ahead. Wherever men are fighting democracy's battles today the Negro takes his place and does his part. He will come back to his home, even in the deep South, to share and enjoy the fruits of what he has helped to preserve and perpetuate.

They Also Defend Who Toil All Day

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

I think it is the casual acceptance by the British people of the fact that they have been bombed before, that they will be bombed again, and that they may be bombed this very night, which is in some ways the biggest, and at the same time the hardest story of all to tell. It is one of the biggest stories in the whole world.

The circumstance, and the things growing out of it, are accepted so simply, so casually, that it may be a couple of days before the visiting American even begins to sense it.

Then, when the time comes to tell it, it is almost impossible to get it across to America. By that I mean putting it in the right perspective.

How can we of America understand something which really requires a different vocabulary and a different scale of values? If I dwell on the wrecked buildings of London streets, I am likely to spoil the real story. If I just accept the whole thing as naturally and normally as the British around me do, then my readers are left in as great ignorance of the mood and temper of the affair as most of us are now.

There are statistics—but what good ever were statistics in telling a great human story? It is a statistical fact that one British home out of every five has either been destroyed or damaged in air raids. But that is not the real story at all.

* * *

The real story, you see, the big story, is not the damage; it's the fact that life goes on in a great metropolis casually and naturally, in spite of all the extraordinary accommodations made necessary by past and presumptive aerial bombardment.

I think perhaps the best way to tell the story is just to go ahead and set down the after-hours chat I have been having in The Christian Science Monitor office here. I am sure nobody said anything he thought was remarkable. Nobody was speaking for effect.

I asked about a statement in an official article describing "Industrial Mobilization of Great Britain." It said:

"Compulsory Part-Time Civil Defense Duties.

"All men and women between 16 and 60 are liable to serve a maximum of 48 hours a month in compulsory civil defense duties."

Did that really mean what it said, I asked; did the people in the office have to do outside service?

Why, of course, they said calmly. Wasn't that required in America?

I dodged that by asking Melita Spraggs what she did.

Well, she goes twice a month to a church, the basement of which is used as an air-raid shelter. She is one of a team of three fire watchers under a paid watcher. The place is under watch every hour of every night. Miss Spraggs begins by making a survey of the building and climbs all sorts of ladders right up to the roof. She has to know where all the electric main switches are, and the water taps, and the stirrup pumps, and she has to see that the buckets of sand and water are filled, and the keys in all the doors in case of emergency. She sleeps on a camp cot, wearing slacks, with her tin hat and flashlight by her.

"But you never had to put out any fire?" I ask challengingly.

"Why, yes, I did," says Miss Spraggs. She explains how she helped put out an "incendiary" once at home. She dumped a sandbag on it and she and a friend went and got earth in shovels and came back and piled it on. It came through the slate roof and it landed in a bedroom, molten-hot. They got it out all right.

* * *

Then there is the job of air-raid roof spotting. That is a skilled and tougher job, but just as well organized. It is not a particularly jolly spot to be in, sticking to your post up there, in the midst of a raid with bombs, bullets, and shrapnel likely to come around you. Instinctively you want to get under cover. But your job is to stay put.

There were no heroics in this conversation. They were just trying to tell me how it was. Nora Taylor explained that fire bombs always come down in "showers"—a whole flock together. She had been inside two "showers." It is rather a pretty sight—if you can see it that way! A sort of green glow over everything.

We got to talking about bombs. An extraordinary thing, Peter Lyne says, is the time they give you to do things, between the whistle and when they hit. If there is a "stick" of ten bombs, say, you can get under some kind of shelter before the last one lands. Lyne told me how he and his wife got the family downstairs while a "stick" was coming down. Children, he said, have their own reaction to raids. He has four children. Most of them take it better than adults. When a big sky fight is going on and a child wakes up, the Lynes sometimes take it to see "the fireworks." The child accepts it in that way.

My friends were reminiscing now and telling amusing things about raids. Some families, it seems, have developed an almost telegraphic language for emergencies. Somebody recalled how "Johnny" May and his wife learned to wait in bed till the last possible minute in a raid. Then when things got too thick, "Johnny" would touch his wife's shoulder in a certain way, and they would both be under the bed before the bomb hit.

The general feeling was that the nearer the floor or ground you got, the better, in most circumstances, and that mattresses help stop flying bits.

That reminded somebody, casually, that Maillard Stead's tin hat probably saved his life while he was doing air-raid spotting, and got hit by a piece of falling shrapnel.

I asked a question here about Richard Coeur de Lion. The magnificent equestrian statue of King Richard stands outside Parliament in Westminster. The noble figure

By a Staff Artist

still rides on his tremendous charger, but his sword is slightly askew from bomb blast or splinter, and you can see daylight through his horse. To my way of thinking he never looked more indomitable.

The same bomb that rocked King Richard and bent his sword got four friends out of their automobile all in one leap. The incident further illustrates what you can do after a bomb whistles. These four got out of their car and under it, one jump ahead of the smash and none of them was hurt. This seems all the more of a marvel to me, because I am not used to these miniature British cars. But even I could get my long legs out of one in a hurry, if speeded on by a 1,000-pound bomb.

* * *

I do not know if this casual conversation needs any moral. I could recite more dramatic stories but have avoided telling those which do no good. To date 60,000 British civilians, men, women, and children—equivalent to 180,000 in America—have been killed by bombs. And Londoners, and the British generally, are going about their normal business, and on top of that are putting in part-time as fire watchers, spotters, and the like.

Just as we were chatting, Emlyn Williams, former Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, came in. He had been up fire-watching all night. When he got through the night's job, he shaved and then he started his regular day's work. He had not slept for thirty-six hours. He was surprised at my surprise.

"You find out how little sleep you really need," Peter Lyne explained to me kindly, as though putting something to a backward child.

As I said at the beginning, this is the biggest story I know. The best comment on it I know is in the American War Department's guidebook for Yanks in Britain:

"Remember that crossing the ocean does not automatically make you a hero. There are housewives in aprons and youngsters in short pants in Britain who have lived through more high explosives in air raids than many soldiers saw in first-class barrages in the last war."

(Fifth of a series of articles)

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1942*

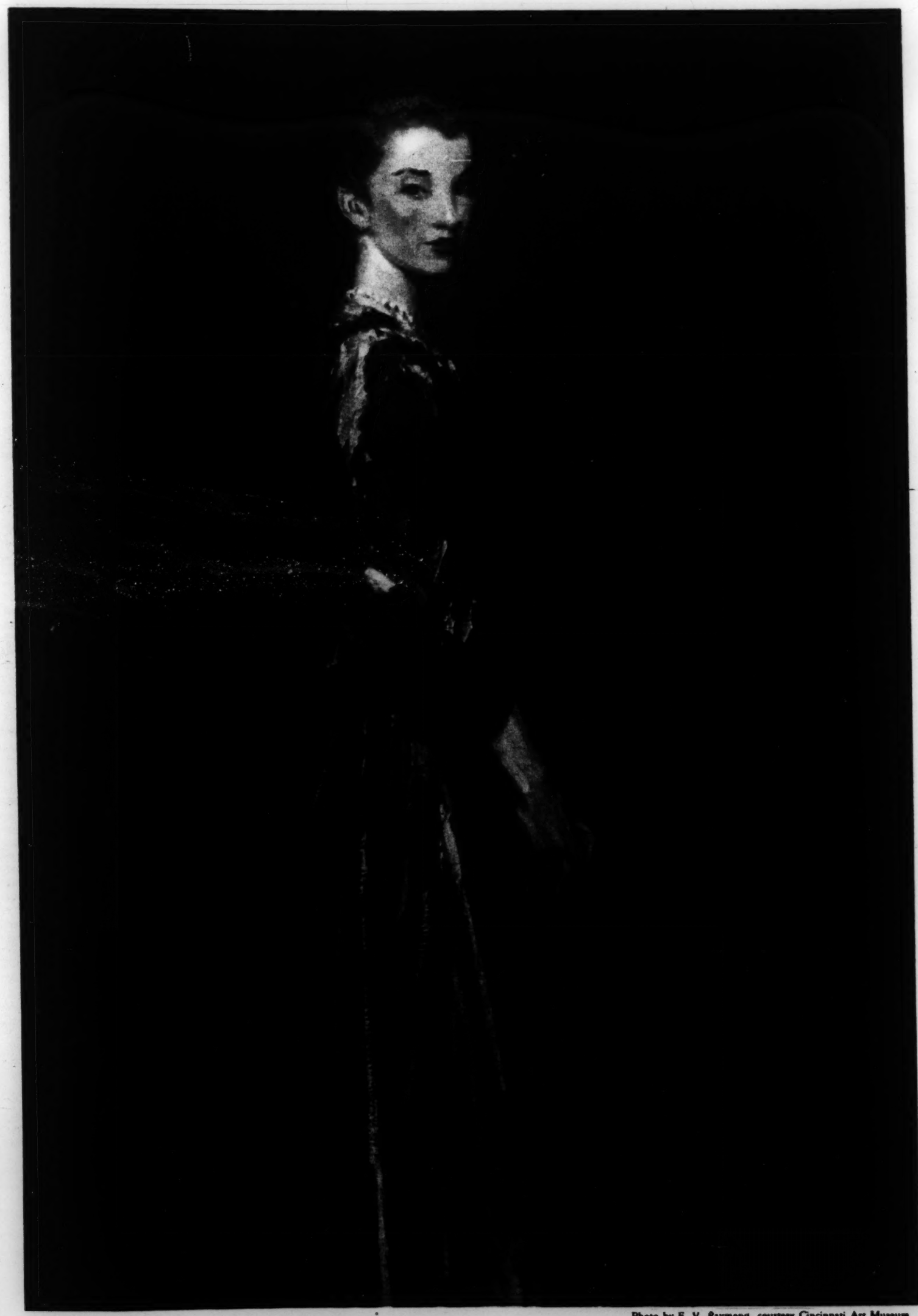


Photo by F. V. Raymond, courtesy Cincinnati Art Museum

NANCY LANGHORNE POST • *by Charles Dana Gibson, 1941*

Unity Will Mean Victory

By Henry W. Holmes

Acting Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education

Here follows the 15th of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," as prepared for international broadcast Sept. 18, at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and for rebroadcast Sept. 20 and 23, through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This series marks a new service by Harvard University in the presentation of its educational facilities to the citizenry of the entire world. The first talk of a new series will be by Prof. Samuel H. Cross on "Russia," to be broadcast one week later at the same times.

THIS BROADCAST finishes one series in the Harvard program over WRUL. We have called the series "Weapons for Victory," and we meant by "weapons" just what anyone would mean—the things our fighting men must have to win the war. But we did not talk about the weapons a soldier would actually use to kill a Jap or a German—his rifle, or his bayonet, or a hand grenade, a bomb, a tommy gun, a cannon in a tank or plane.

There isn't much to say about such things, outside of technical details; and our civilian speakers are not experts on the size or range of guns. Neither do most civilian listeners care to hear comparisons of muzzle-velocities or of loading mechanisms. We do want the experts to tell us that our men have plenty of the right things to use at the front; and on that point, thank God, there seems to be no doubt. Our Harvard speakers have talked about way-stations on the road to that result. We have been discussing some of the important problems which have to be met in getting our troops into the fight with the tools in their hands for finishing the job.

We have talked about raw materials, aircraft, ships, and food. We have talked about the process of production—organizing and carrying on the great and complex task of making what our soldiers need and getting it to where they need it. We have talked about paying for all this. That led us over into discussions about what the folks at home are thinking, saying, and doing. We were still talking about weapons for victory when we spoke of propaganda and civilian morale, for these are also what our fighting men must have to win the war—not to shoot with, not to eat, but there behind them to rely on.

Whatever keeps the wheels turning in the factories, whatever keeps men and women from forgetting that this war comes first—ahead of righting grievances, ahead of getting better pay, ahead of politics, ahead of personal happiness—that, too, is a weapon for victory. Call it courage, call it patriotism, call it the spirit of liberty or the will to win: by any name whatever, it is the most important of democracy's resources.

* * *

There would be no hope at all of victory for the United Nations if the peoples of these great countries were not determined to pull together. If V for Victory were not written in the hearts of millions who will never fire a shot or see a German or Jap, the Allied armies could not win the fight on any front. The sense of the connection between what civilians do at home and the heroism of the fighting Russians, the Chinese, the British, the Australians and New Zealanders, the Dutch, Free French, Norwegians, and our own Americans must be continuous and keen—or else the pain and death of thousands upon thousands on the battle-fronts will be a useless sacrifice. You and I, fellow citizens behind the lines, you and I are in this war. You and I—and millions of men, women, and children in villages, towns, cities, and the countryside, far from the scene of battle—are hostages of Victory.

This is not a figure of speech; it is a fact. Unless enough of us do our duty with respect to the defense of freedom and the absolute defeat of Hitler and his terrorists, it may be your turn or mine, the turn of those we love, to face a firing squad against a wall. The Poles, the Dutch, the French, and the Norwegians who have died in that way, the Greeks who have been starved to death, the Chinese women raped and murdered, all these have been the hostages who went before us. Their sufferings will keep us from the selfsame fate only if we do not fail them in performance of our duty. There is just one way to escape the logic of these statements—and anyone who wants to take that way had better think about it long and prayerfully; it is to give up now to conquest by the Nazis. A negotiated peace would be the same thing in the end, for it would mean only that Hitler would use what he had won to get ready for winning more—until at last our turn had come to live in slavery and to see the firing squads at work on some gray dawn.

There can be no compromises in this conflict. It will not cease until one side or the other is defeated. As Elmer Davis of the United States Office of War Information told the nation just the other day, we Americans are in it, so far, only ankle-deep. Americans of the North and of the South, quite possibly all peoples of the world, are likely to be in it for their lives before the storm is over. The course of the war justifies no easy hope that it will end without demanding sacrifice by each of us beyond anything we dreamed of at the start.

Taking the people of the United States as an example, what does this actually mean, right here and now, and as the war goes forward? Perhaps not more than one in thirty of the population of this country will ever fire a shot or be engaged in any active service on the land or sea. What can the others do?

* * *

There is no need to speak at length about those who are engaged in work directly connected with the war. Their duty is so clear that no one any longer questions it: They ought to do their jobs, whatever they are, steadily, effectively, and without interruptions of any sort aimed at gaining greater advantage for themselves. Calvin Coolidge said that no man has a right to strike against the public safety. A strike in a defense plant is for all practical purposes the same as desertion in the Army. If there were no such agency as the War Labor Board to study grievances and correct injustices, the situation might be different. As it is, strikes are themselves an injustice—an injustice to the men at the front and a defeat for the cause of democracy. (This fact is recognized by all concerned and definitely by Labor; our enemies should take note of this and understand how steadfastly the mighty working forces of this country are arrayed against them.)

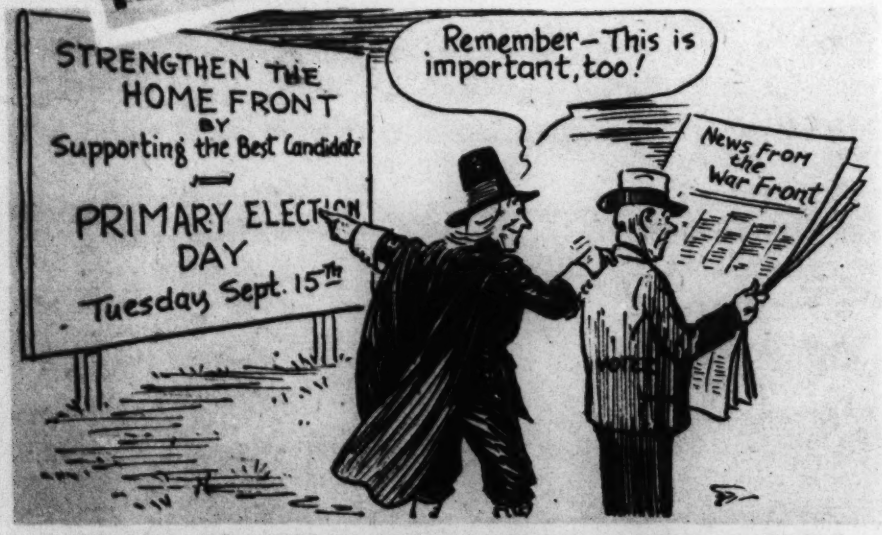
It ought to be said in the same breath that an employer or manager who tries to use the circumstances of the war to make more money than his services are worth is equally a deserter. It has been clear from the start that no one could look upon this war as a gold rush; and the sooner the last man among us arrives at the conclusion that it is shameful to get all he can for himself out of the desperate need of the nation and the world, and that no one can do it without getting caught and punished, the sooner will the tide be turned toward victory. No other war in history, not even our Civil War or World War I, has so called upon all of us to make the winning of it our immediate and personal concern. It is truly amazing how very few have failed to do so.

But what about those who are not war workers, and what about war workers oustside their jobs? Without bombings to test our courage and our powers of resistance, what can we do to put ourselves behind the fighting forces of freedom? Beyond our prayers, what is required of us? I should like to speak of three kinds of voluntary effort which will help to unite us with the men who are fighting our battles. These three things are not new, but they bear repeated thought. In the totalitarian countries it takes a secret police force to make sure of them. In democracies they are the

(Continued on page 15)

THEY BUILT 'EM, HE FLEW 'EM

Capt. Hewitt T. Wheless Tells Boeing Workers of His Epic Battle Flight in One of the Flying Fortresses They Make. More Newspapers Could Heighten Unity by Printing Nonpartisan Voting Information (Left)



BATTLES ARE FOUGHT ON THE HOME FRONT AS WELL AS ABROAD

Out of Local Good Government Will Come the Means of Achieving National Unity

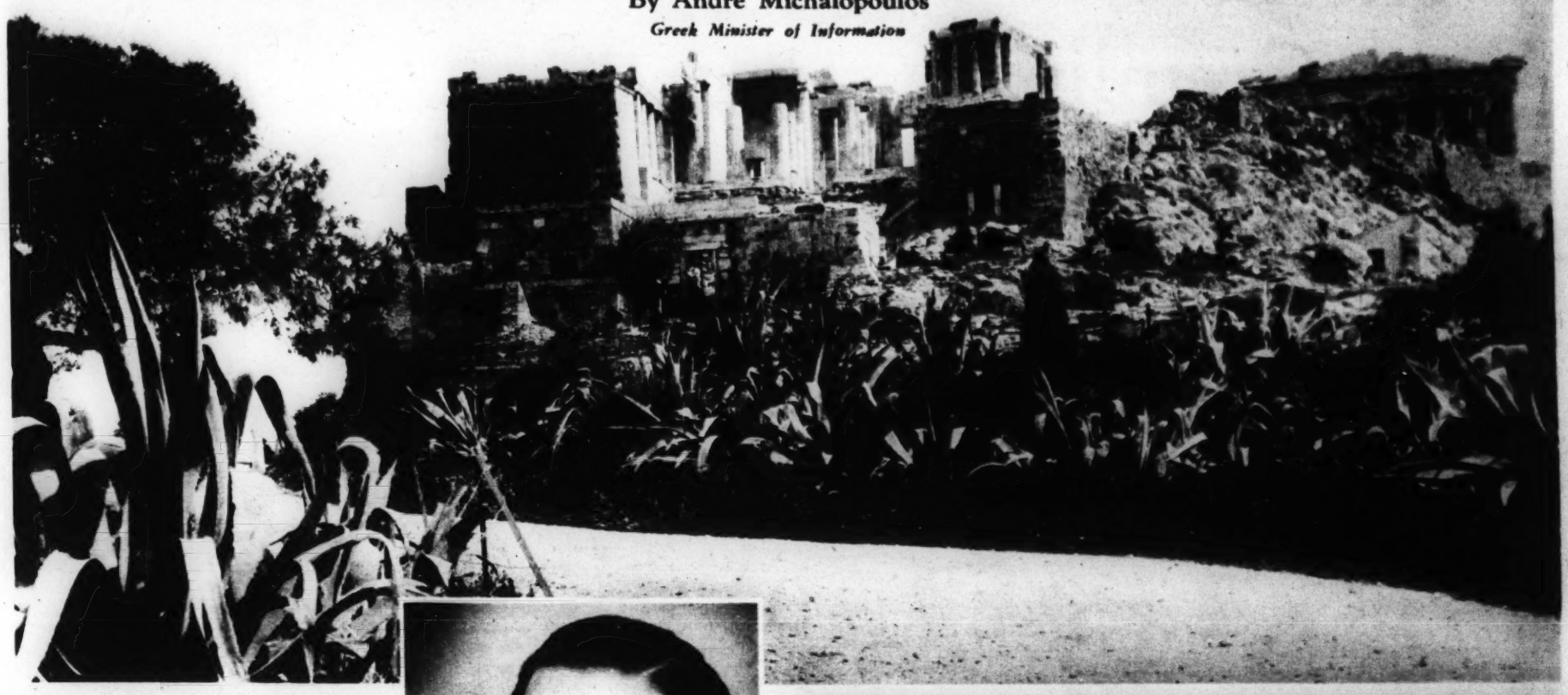
Ewing Galloway, Courtesy of Boeing Aircraft Co.

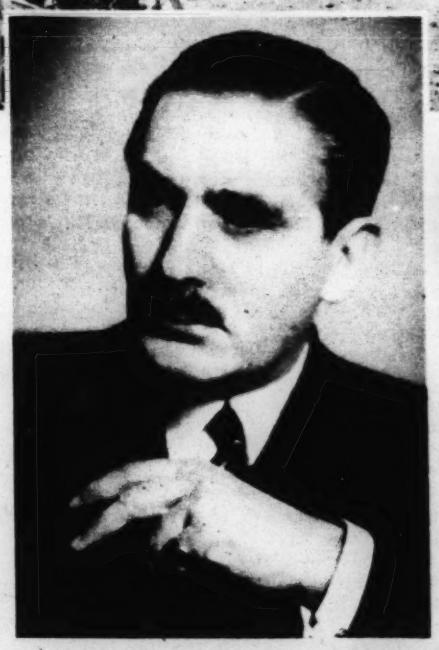
EVERY PATRIOTIC HOME IS A CENTER OF DEFENSE

Family Groups That Accept Their War Duties Are Maintaining the Firing Line

Unconquerable Greece Looks Ahead

By Andre Michalopoulos
Greek Minister of Information





Keystone, © Fayer, Wide World

GREECE, SYMBOL OF AN UNQUENCHABLE LOVE OF FREEDOM
The Acropolis, as Seen From the West (Top), Showing the Temple of Athena Nike, With the Parthenon in the Distance. The Author (Above, Left) and a Souvenir of the Nazi Bombing of Refugee Ships Seeking Haven in Crete in May, 1941

THE SCREAM of dive bombers, the crash and thunder of high explosives, the roar of powerful aero engines, accompanied by the murderous rattle of machine guns in action, leave an impression which is not easily forgotten. Such were the conditions prevaling around me when I left Peiraeus, the port of Athens, on the evening of April 23, 1941, to go to Crete, where the Greek forces made their last stand on the ancient soil of Hellas.

But another impression, even more vivid in its horror, has remained with me, and this I know I shall never forget. On the next day, two German bombers sunk the small ship in which I was sailing, off a desert island halfway between the mainland and Crete. After the bomb had exploded amidships, the gallant Nazi airmen glided down to sea level to finish off their work with an epilogue of machine-gun fire. The ship had been split in two and had gone down; many lives had been lost and a number of men were wounded; more were struggling in the water. Goering's knights of the air leaned out of their craft soaring a few feet above our heads and enjoyed the grim scene. They grinned at us triumphantly, waved their hands, opened their throttles and zoomed up and away through the clear sky.

It was one of those springtime evenings which in Greece are a glory. A soft breeze was blowing over a placid, azure sea. I remember that in the emotion of the moment by a freak of fancy two lines from Milton flashed through my thoughts:

> The air was calm and on the level brine
> Sleek Panope and all her sisters played.

And as we gathered on the shore, marooned and helpless, before us stretched, ageless and lovely, Homer's vast unharvested sea bearing in its bosom its countless myths and legends. One more had been added to the score. Lurid indeed, and as a full moon rose over this scene of human misery, the foul, disgusting grin of those young Nazi savages fixed itself forever in my mind.

Let there be no mistake: this is a war between two ideologies; it cannot be and must not be dismissed with a mere slogan: "Fighting for Democracy and Freedom." We are indeed fighting for these two basic principles of civilization, but a danger lies in the too facile acceptance of terms we have for a long time past taken for granted. Now the Germans have come to remind us that we cannot take Democracy and Freedom for granted. They have come —these black angels of evil, trumpeting their loathsome New Order of murder, violence and starvation—seeking to prove to us with their tanks and bombers, their fire and brimstone, that Democracy is an effete and obsolete system and that Freedom is but an illusion.

We in Greece have shown them, and are showing them, that it would take much more than their orgy of mechanized devilry to convince us. For 4,000 years we have been fighting on that small but magnificent strip of rugged land, which we love more than anything on earth, to defend our civilization, which has become yours, against a long succession of barbarian invaders. We have been overwhelmed before, but never in all our history has the spirit of the Greek people been broken.

Perhaps, then, we are without presumption entitled to say to America: This great country where true freedom and democracy have been established and have remained unchallenged for so many years: "Beware of your prosperity; it is the reward of freedom; it can also become its most insidious enemy." The younger generation of America cannot imagine what slavery means; they cannot conceive of its existence. Let them be constantly reminded of the hard and noble struggle of their forefathers against the forces of nature and the designs of men. In blood and toil and tribulation they paid a heavy price in order that their sons might live and prosper as free men. But, today freedom is everywhere in peril. Does every American man and woman in this mighty land realize this? I wish they could have seen the fiendish grin on the faces of those two young Nazi fliers.

I am not suggesting that America is not marshaling her strength and gathering her resources for the grim fight which lies ahead. The war effort of this country is stupendous and its reserves immense. They are certainly sufficient to win the war, and behind them lies the will and determination of the people of the United States to prosecute the struggle to its only possible conclusion—total victory. What appears still to be lacking in some quarters is the sense of peril and the sense of urgency.

If the Greeks in Greece and those serving in the forces of the Middle East—if we were not all firmly convinced that the United Nations are determined to fight this war to the bitter and victorious end, what would be the point of carrying on the struggle so stubbornly?

In the wild mountains of Greece today, on Rhodope, on Parnassus, on Taygetos, in Crete, brave highland warriors are battling against tremendous odds because they prefer to die free men rather than live as slaves.

In the Middle East the Greek Navy, the Greek Air Force, and the Army of two brigades, whose ranks are being daily swollen with new recruits escaping from Greece, are fighting with conviction under the blue and white standard of Hellas, which has always been the standard of freedom.

They know that liberty will again rise over the earth and that the dawn of the new world is breaking in the west. And when freedom has been dearly won and an exhausted world lays down its arms, what of the peace?

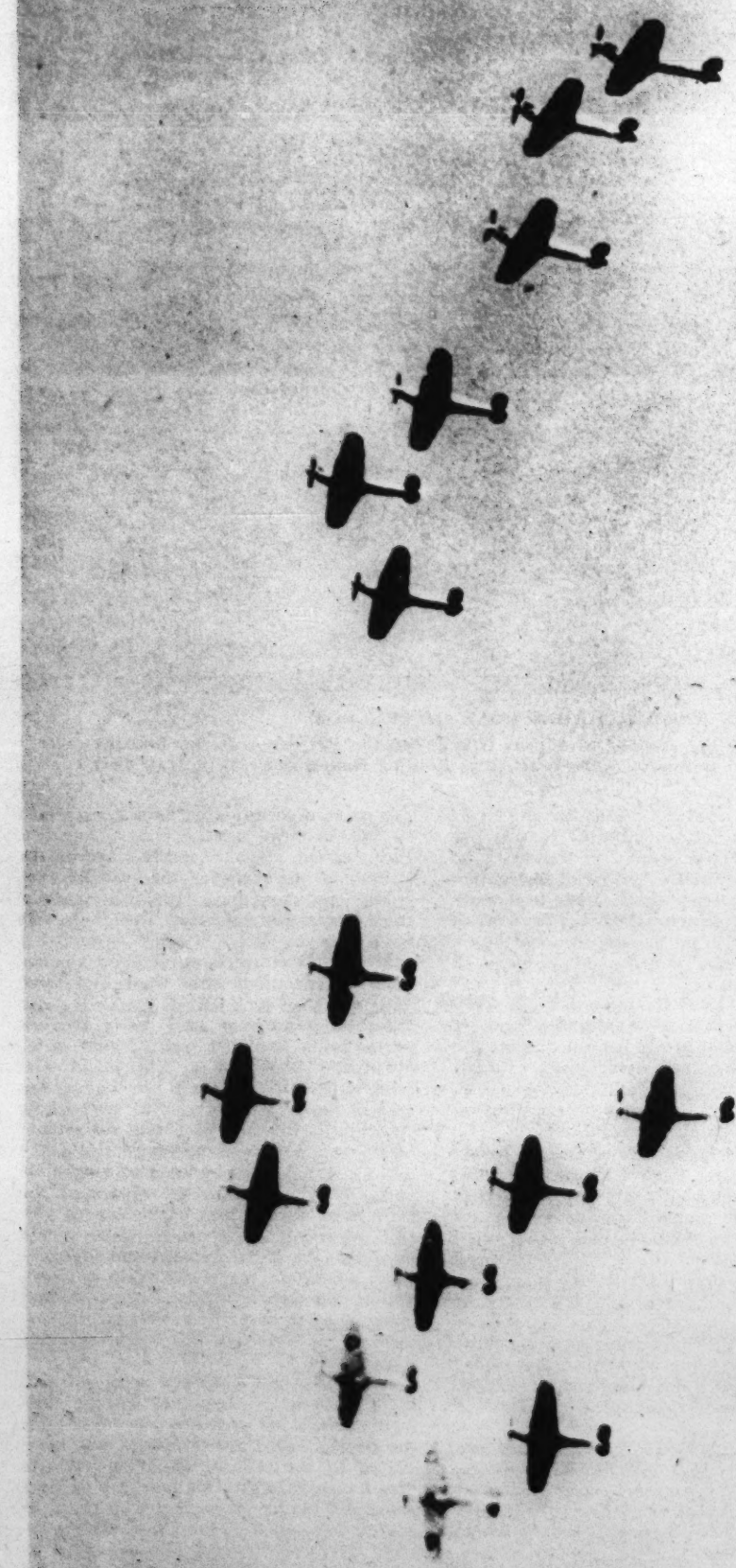
We of the occupied nations of Europe who have seen our lands ravaged, our homes destroyed, our brothers killed, our wives maltreated, our children starved, say with determination that there must be Justice first. Justice—not vengeance. But Justice stern, relentless, complete. Hitler and his confederates must be executed; the Gauleiters, the commanders, the officers, the sergeants, the men who have been the agents of death to hundreds of thousands of innocent men and women, must be executed; after their individual guilt has been established. Thus only will there be some hope of Hitler's greatest crime being expiated, and of real peace eventually returning to the world. For Hitler's principal crime is not that he has waged war ruthlessly over the whole world; it is that by the brutal ferocity of his system, by his mass murders of helpless victims, he has instilled so virulent a poison of hatred into the hearts of the peoples of Europe that the danger of terrible reprisals is in truth deadly. This criminal fanatic has indeed maimed something sacred in the relationship between nation and nation and between man and man. That is why the necessity for immediate, uncompromising justice becomes imperative.

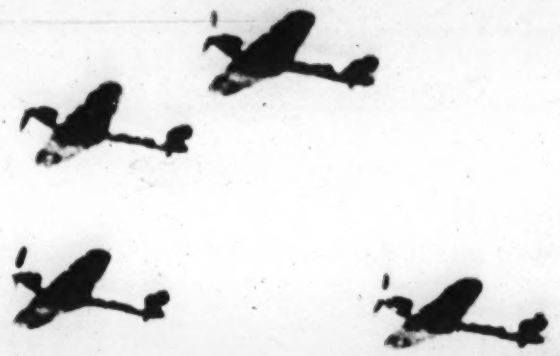
When this task has been accomplished, the statesmen of the world will be confronted with the arduous task of settling the peace. The United Nations are committed to the Atlantic Charter, and its broad base offers to all civilized peoples principles which they cannot refuse to accept, and which, in fact, have been willingly accepted. But it is one thing to enunciate principles and another to apply them. The confusion and misery which will prevail at the end of the war will

(Continued on page 12)

The Lore of The Gremlins

By Barbara Ellis Browne





HAVE YOU EVER HEARD of Gremlins? If you know anyone in the Royal Air Force, you probably have. If not, here goes for what, in RAF parlance, is the "Pukkagen" (real lowdown) on them. Of course, if you really wish authority on them, I recommend as a reader articles in the RAF Journal, in which latest discoveries are related by eminent Gremlinologists, from Cape Town to Narvik, from Moscow to Newfoundland.

But before beginning, I shall ask you not to crack a smile about them—or, if you must, only the semisubmerged kind, for Gremlins, by those in the know, are taken very seriously.

They are specialists in pranks. They ride along the wings of the plane on bicycles, they drink up your petrol, they swing on the compass. They run out of the clouds and tip you up on your nose, they ice your propellers—but that, according to one expert, is a specialist Gremlin known as a "Spandule." He takes over at 10,000 feet. Gremlins proper only operate lower down. They can't "get the height." (RAF Journal.) Other remarks about the Spandule were that "He's the one you've got to watch. He'll do you down if he can."

But all Gremlins are not considered malevolent. The RAF, from whose sharp observations more and more data concerning Gremlins is always being brought to light, considers that they often have a sense of humor. "They can be playful," one pilot said. "They have a sense of humor even if it is a distorted one." This is illustrated by the story of a pilot who had been flying for some time in a cloud and couldn't catch a glimpse of the ground, when a Gremlin skipped onto his shoulder and whispered to him, "You silly fathead—you're upside down!"

Many pilots wear anti-Gremlin tokens of some kind, scarves or pins, but gunners are said to fraternize with Gremlins, having actually been known to invite Gremlins into their rear turret to provide companionship and warmth. The Gremlin, according to eminent Scottish Gremlinologists, "creeps in beside the air gunners in a confiding and ingratiating manner which the simple-minded air gunner finds hard to resist."

In RAF messes all over the Free Countries, Gremlin lore is discussed day by day as it is brought in, and a Gremlin literature is coming into being. Nothing so inventive is known in either Army or Navy.

Gremlins differ. The ones reported from Gibraltar are quite distinct from ones experienced in the Near East or Britain. But, according to first-hand information which I had from a Flight Commander on a Bomber Command Station, there is one sure way of telling good Gremlins from bad. The good ones are red or blue, the bad ones green or yellow. And yet, he insisted, the best ones always wear green waistcoats.

They vary in size, too, some being "knee high to an air gunner," others so tiny that they are easily borne through the air between the knees of a seagull.

A squadron specializing in photographic reconnaissance has sent in the following descriptions of their "discoveries":

When you're frozen blue like your Spitfire
And you're scared a Mosquito pink,
When you're thousands of miles from nowhere
And there's nothing below but the drink—

It's then you will see the Gremlins,
Green and gamboge and gold,
Male and female and neuter,
Gremlins both young and old.

It's no good trying to dodge them,
The lessons you learned on the Link
Won't help you evade a Gremlin,
Though you boost and you dive and you jink.

White ones will wiggle your wingtips,
Male ones will muddle your maps,
Green ones will guzzle your Glycol,
Females will flutter your flaps.

Pink ones will perch on your perspex,
And dance pirouettes on your prop;
There's a spherical, middle-aged Gremlin
Who'll spin on your stick like a top.

They'll freeze up your camera shutters,
They'll bite through your aileron wires,
They'll bend and they'll break and they'll batter,
They'll insert toasting forks in your tyres.

That is the tale of the Gremlins,
Told by the P. R. U.
(P)retty (R)uddy (U)nlikely to many,
But fact, none the less, to the few.

The Flight Commander who differentiated the good from the bad Gremlins for me had done an excellent drawing of one—a good Gremlin. It has, as the Group Captain, or Commanding Officer of that Bomber Station, remarked at once, peering over my shoulder, "Good strong toes," which seems a requisite, a forked tail, a smiley eye, a green waistcoat, a tea kettle from which steam and a bullet are emanating, a large pouch, strong, rather donkeyish, ears, and capable—of course—wings, plainly inscribed with the red, white, and blue circle of the RAF. He is, of course, a good Gremlin. I was quite overcome when the Flight Commander presented him to me.

"But won't you miss him," I asked, with just a hint of a twinkle; "doesn't he go up with you?"

"Of course he does," said the Flight Commander, without a hint of a twinkle.

"Then I really can't take him," I said, handing the drawing back.

"Oh, I don't mean that," said the Commander, "I mean him, himself—besides, a friend of mine's going to do a portrait of him soon for me—a real one—in oils."

And as he said that there was—just for a second—a flicker of a twinkle in his eyes.

Wide World Photos, Inc.

Bushido: Cult of Expediency

By Compton Pakenham

When Anthony Eden, reporting to the House of Commons on the fall of Hong Kong, attacked Japan's claim that her armies are guided by the high principles of *Bushido* as "nauseating hypocrisy," one could almost hear Tokyo accusing him of ignorance. "We grant everything you say," the Japs might have replied, "but what on earth has all that to do with *Bushido*?" Of course, there is no connection at all. If anything, *Bushido* encourages its devotees to the very excesses reported from Nanking and Victoria.

Though one hears quotations from the *Code of Bushido*, and these even appear in our most reputable reference books, the fact remains that the celebrated "Rules for Knightly Behaviour" or "The Way of the Warrior" have never been codified. *Bushido* is a traditional "spirit" and, in common with most Japanese ideals and ideas, permits of individual interpretation—and as an interpreter of anything, from a statement in a foreign language to a tenet of a guiding philosophy, the Japanese mind is incalculably elastic.

Take, in combination, a couple of points. *Bushido* insists on truth. "A *samurai* has no second word" means that his word is immutable. Remember, also, that to a Japanese his mother is the very fount of all virtue. Then, reconcile the following. Years ago, when we were boys, a youth of *samurai* descent (Prince Fumi Konoye to wit) when caught in a flagrant lie could inform me without blink or blush: "My mother tell to me that to make the untruth to *kettojin* (hairy barbarian, foreigner) is not to speak the lie." In other words, as of 1853, the Japanese mind could accept two amendments to the moral code—foreigners did not count and mothers might pass on the law with their fingers crossed.

It is not *Bushido* that guides the *samurai* or a Japanese of any class, but what is called Ren-chi-shin—which may be interpreted "conscience." In practice, the procedure is for the individual conscience, taking counsel of expediency, to look to the spirit of *Bushido* for approval. It is as though the decalogue was revised so that each commandment carried a rider. "Thou shalt not . . . unless. . . ." "Thou shalt not steal—unless, after squaring the judge, there remains enough over to ease your conscience." "Thou shalt do no murder—unless you despise the victim and some positive benefit accrues to you."

According to the spirit of *Bushido*, failure, not low aim, is crime. Whatever the motive, it is justified by its successful achievement, as also are the means to gain it. To "get away with murder" is the ideal. For he who fails there always remains *hara-kiri*—the most disgusting form of self-annihilation. *Hara-kiri* not only nullifies the criminal intent but makes complete expiation for what is regarded as far worse, the botching of the crime. The annals of Japanese chivalry teem with classic tales of scoundrels who, having failed to pull off some dirty work, called it a day and gouged out their innards in punctilious compliance with traditional, gruesome detail.

Shintoism, together with a carefully nurtured Emperor veneration and ancestor worship, has imbued the Japs with an indifference to temporal honors, rewards, even recognition. Below the Emperor, all men are equal during their lifetimes. The only real hope they are offered is to so die that they may be worthy of everlasting life in the memories of their countrymen. As the conqueror of Port Arthur, one would have thought little elderly Nogi could have been satisfied with his weight of honors. Yet he could not resist tradition. By performing *hara-kiri* as the Meiji Emperor's funeral cortege left the palace he, supposedly, expiated for daring to outlive his imperial master and gained eternal remembrance.

Annually throughout Japan are celebrated the combined Shinto and Buddhist rites of *Shokonsai*—feast of the meeting of souls. These also take place immediately after a battle. Before an altar piled high with offerings of food, the souls of those who have passed on are venerated. They are not promised heavenly life eternal, a moslem paradise or Valhalla, but simply "everlasting life in the memories of their fellow countrymen." Emperors can decree themselves no more.

The world of *Bushido* revolves around the Emperor, the life of the indivdual around his two swords—his *katana*, which combine symbolism and utility. There is grim reason behind the ceremonial a Japanese officer celebrates daily over his longer *katana*—"the steel bible of the Japanese warrior," as General Hayashi called it. Exchanging his modern uniform for native costume, he ties a strip of cloth over nose and mouth so that his breath may not cloud the flashing steel, draws the blade from its sheath and lays it before him. At first he merely admires, dreaming of the day it will draw blood; then he caresses the weapon with a piece of silk of the finest quality, pure white—the color of mourning.

For the ceremonial cult of the *katana* has only one end in view, its ultimate

use, and when that time comes, nothing matters save the issue—Victory is the only criterion. How victory is won does not enter the question. Victory explains itself. So besides mastering his sword, the *samurai* spends time on *jiujitsu*, *shinobu*, and *yawara* (forms of wrestling, all based on using an enemy's strength to his own disadvantage) and practices the emergency use of any weapon that might come to hand, from a burning brand to a pot lid. Taking an opponent in rear, off guard, or in his sleep were highly regarded when Japanese chivalry was in its prime and are still considered in the training of an officer.

Tradition demands that a sword drawn in earnest must taste blood. In modern warfare, the legitimate chances of its doing so are reduced. What easier, then, than to truss up a few prisoners—of ranks corresponding to the officers requiring their services—and baptize the blades? If you cannot appreciate the logic, justice, and propriety of this, you just do not understand the Japanese mind. Should an ignorant bystander mistake such business for an atrocity, let him be informed that it is all being carried out in conformance with protocol duly recognized for centuries. A certain sub-section of the unwritten *Bushido* code (those famous "Rules for Knightly Behaviour") is being satisfied, nothing more.

A young naval officer of my acquaintance delighted to display a splash of red rust on his dirk. The blade was highly polished except for a couple of inches up toward the hilt. This was years'-old "Rooski" blood, he would boast, adding with equal frankness, if you cared to inquire, that his victim had been a prisoner taken a week before the knifing, by the Army. Such is a typical example of that characteristic peculiarity of the Japanese mind, the facility with which it will accept compromise for fact or, worse still, adopt make-believe for reality.

The do-and-die, *ke-shitai* spirit of the *samurai* works wonders in success, and until now Japan's wars have been virtual walkovers. How will the age-old, carefully preserved, bric-a-brac *Bushido* morale react under the immense reality in store? How will the mass, simple and barbaric at heart, who do not understand anything but victory, behave when they hear of and feel the other thing?

"Why is it," Sir Claude MacDonald, sometime British Ambassador to Tokyo, inquired of a friend, "the Japanese are such bad losers?"

"The Japanese never lose," "Tommy" Harada, an official of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, informed him. "You British are supposed never to know when you are beaten. We know when we may be beaten, but we never lose. Our 'thought' does not permit of that."

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

AN HISTORIC EPISODE OF TREACHERY WITHIN THE JAPANESE STATE AS DEPICTED IN A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY SCROLL PAINTING

"The Burning of the Sanjó Palace," of Which the Above Illustration Is But a Fragment, Sets Forth the Rout of the Insurgent Nobuyori's Forces of the Minamoto Clan by the Soldiers of the Taira Clan, Who Are Loyal to the Emperor. Another Fragment of the Scroll Is Reproduced at the Top of the Page

White House Symphony

By Julia Spiegelman

IN THE 150 years since the cornerstone of the "President's Palace" was laid in Washington—Oct. 13, 1792—the personality and appearance of the White House have changed with its tenants, just like any American home. Jefferson erected outbuildings for the executive offices; Jackson turned the Executive Mansion around, when the north portico was added, by making the doors facing Pennsylvania Avenue the formal entrance, Arthur refused to move in until the house was scrubbed and renovated and 24 wagonloads of attic junk were auctioned off.

While Calvin Coolidge lived in the White House he wanted the formal state dinners to reflect the wealth of the United States—but he had the food bills investigated to find out why the White House kitchen cost him $2,500 a month.

While "T. R." lived there, his brood of children brought their pet pony, squirrels, black bear and kangaroo rat indoors. They went roller-skating and bicycling inside the house and out. They walked on stilts through the President's study and the famous East Room where Abigail Adams hung her laundry, where the Garfield boys went bicycle racing, "Teddy" Roosevelt did his setting-up exercises, and Woodrow Wilson's daughter, Jessie, would be married. The McKinleys decorated the East Room for a state function with a mile of smilax, 300 roses, 300 tulips, 400 lilies of the valley, 800 carnations, 900 hyacinths, 2,000 azaleas, and countless ferns.

During the Civil War, a young couple eloped from Virginia and went on to Washington, because they could not get married in Harpers Ferry as they had planned. Someone—with a perverted sense of humor—sent them to the Executive Mansion to ask for Mr. Lincoln. They did, and Mr. Lincoln invited them in. He called a minister, stood as best man, and, because it was raining, asked them to stay overnight.

The cornerstone laying marked the beginning of construction on the first public building in Washington. Washington and L'Enfant had chosen the site for the President's Palace on a hill overlooking the Potomac because Washington wanted it at a considerable distance from the Capitol and L'Enfant favored a wide distribution of the public buildings. The Tiber Creek flowed up to the foot of what was to be the lawn; the Tidal Basin was a swampy marsh.

Nineteen sets of plans were submitted in the contest for a design. James Hoban, an Irish architect, won. He had the choice of $500 or a gold medal and took the medal. Another competitor, Mr. "AZ," was later found to be Thomas Jefferson. All four of these men dreamed of a simple palace reached by graveled roads, shaded by oaks and elms, and surrounded by rolling terraces.

Hoban shocked Congress at once with a request for $400,000 to start construction on a building that would be three stories high, 160 feet long, and half as wide. When the lawmakers objected, Washington suggested leaving out the top story. Hoban did.

For the exterior he chose gray sandstone because it could be cut like marble and would resist all kinds of weather; but it is so porous that the White House has to be repainted frequently. This is a big job which requires 200 gallons of paint and 25 painters to do the job quickly. In between times, when the White House gets grimy, the local fire department gives it a scouring.

Washington never lived there. When John Adams arrived in 1800 he and Abigail walked over planks covering a mudhole where the formal entrance should have been. Six rooms were livable, the rest a shell. The President took three rooms for official business and filed state papers in trunks and boxes in the halls.

* * *

There were no main staircase, no bells, no firewood, and no one to cut down any in the near-by forests; coal could not be used, because there were no grates in the fireplaces.

It took eight years to get the house to this state of completion, because the Treasury couldn't raise enough money to buy materials. Workers built shacks on the grounds, and when Adams ordered them removed, the squatters protested that they had nowhere else to go. The shacks remained.

Abigail thought the job could have been finished sooner if a New Englander had been in charge. For the first Presidential levee there was enough to eat but she had to borrow chinaware. After the Adams' first New Year's reception, Abigail took the stagecoach home to Braintree, Mass.

From the beginning, Americans have felt that the President's House and its tenants belong to them. They take a personal interest in its goings-on and changes, from kitchen to reception rooms. So when Jefferson announced that his bachelor establishment would hold no public levees or state functions—only the usual New Year's reception—the ladies of Washington decided that they would not be cheated.

Several of them came to visit him unexpectedly. He was out riding, but they were willing to wait—anticipating his discomfiture. When he came home he greeted them in his charming, gracious manner, saying he was sorry he kept them waiting—but he retained his riding habit, to their consternation. By the time they left they felt pretty foolish. He did see to it, however, that his granddaughter, Ann Jefferson Randolph, made her debut in the President's Palace.

Jefferson finally removed the workmen's shacks, had part of the grounds landscaped, and erected frame service buildings on the terraces for executive offices. He balanced them on the other side with horse and carriage barns and a cowshed. The cows and their successors continued to supply milk for the Executive Mansion until 1866. The last horse was disposed of during the Hoover regime.

* * *

The Madisons revived state functions—Dolly liked a "groaning" dinner table and hired a servant for each guest, at 35 cents an evening. Her yellow satin-and-damask drawing room went up in smoke when the British burned the Capitol.

The Monroes brought most of the furnishings they had accumulated in France while James Monroe was Ambassador there, and he sold them to the Government for $9,000—a mahogany bed set, tables, chairs, Brussels carpets, damask curtains, table linen, white and gold china, bisque ornaments. Then they ordered more.

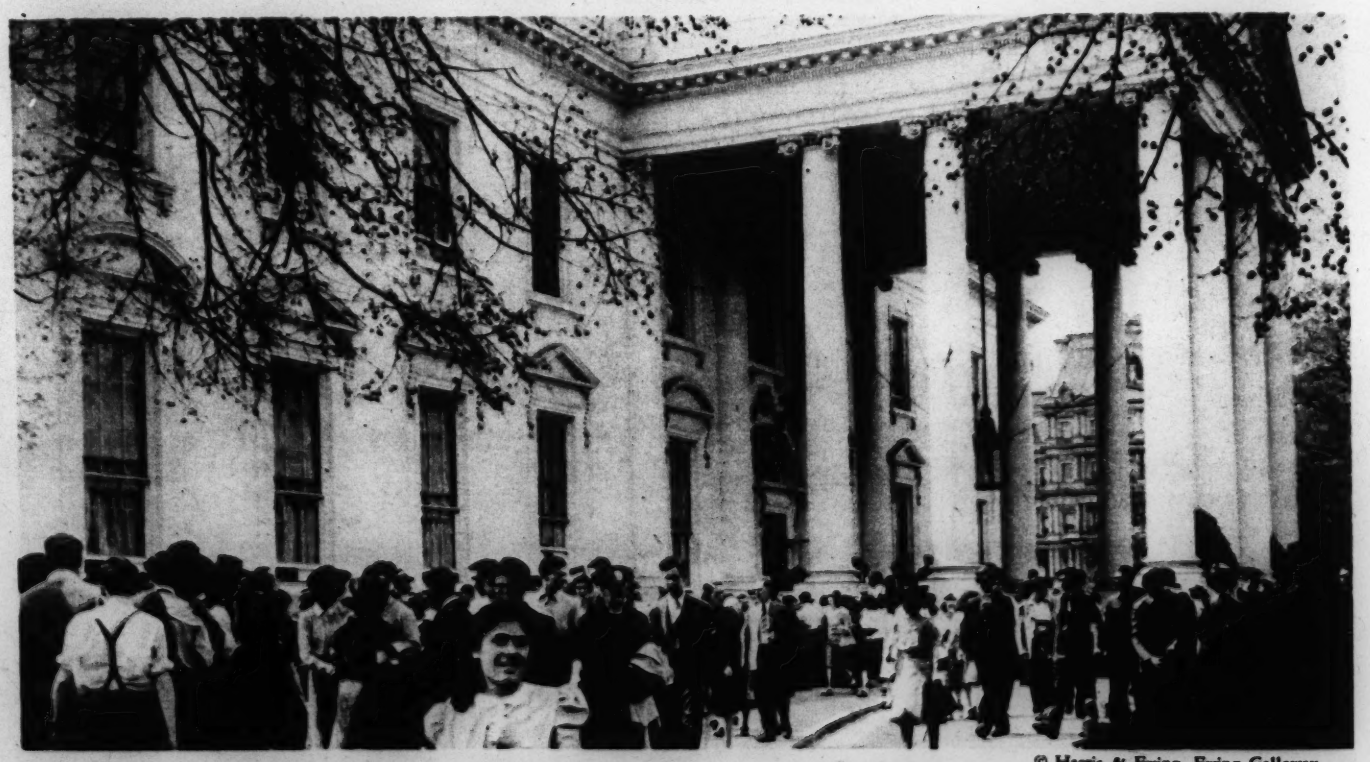
But the atmosphere was so formal that, for a while, the ladies boycotted Elizabeth Monroe's drawing room, particularly after the first Executive Mansion wedding.

Van Buren bought more European furniture and gold spoons in the midst of a business depression. Before he moved in, it had cost $60,000 to clean the walls, the floors and coverings, and to replace broken glass and chinaware.

Although Fillmore served out only the unexpired term of President Taylor, Americans saw many changes in the Executive Mansion during his administration. Mrs. Fillmore decided to install a library on the second floor over the Blue Room. She screened off the parts of the room that she could not improve and sent to Buffalo for the family harp and piano.

Then she kindled a wood fire on the hearth and invited Congressmen over for an evening of books and music. After her daughter, Mary Abigail, arrived, there

(Continued on page 14)



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A CENTURY AND A HALF OF ODD EVENTS HAVE MADE WHITE HOUSE HISTORY

On the Day the Above Photograph Was Taken in 1941, 2,810 Sightseers Were Shown Through the Executive Mansion. Closed to the Public Now, Scenes Like This May Be Expected Again After the War

Jack Miner: Conservator of Bird Life

By Albert Field Gilmore

"BIRDS KNOW THEIR FRIENDS"
Jack Miner (Top) Feeding Snow Geese. Plate and Band Used by Him (Center). Showing Moderator Tuttle of the United Church of Canada (Above) How He Bands Canadian Geese

"THROW THEM A HANDFUL OF CORN INSTEAD OF A THIMBLEFUL OF SHOT"
One Corner of the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, at Kingville, Ontario, Is Shown Above. Insert: Mr. Miner in the Midst of a Group of Young Canadian Visitors. He Says: "The Hope for the Betterment of This World Is More Love and the Right Kind of Education"

ANY KEEN OBSERVER of the trend of affairs is aware of the great change that has come in America in the last half century toward the wild life with which the continent was so abundantly supplied. Where formerly slaughter of animals and birds was the common practice, today a movement for conservation has entered, which promises well for the future.

One has but to recall the destruction of the buffalo which once roamed the plains from central Canada to Mexico to realize what this slaughter has been, since at present but a few scattered herds, and those partially domesticated, remain. General Grant, in his memoirs, relates that when serving in Texas in the 40's, from a slight eminence he saw the plains clear to the horizon in every direction filled with wild horses, hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions in that one herd. These numbers he compares to the herds of buffalo which a few years before crowded the same plains. What has become of them is a question not pleasant to answer.

A like situation is true regarding several birds once very plentiful on the continent of North America. The most outstanding of these were the passenger pigeon, now entirely disappeared, and the heathbird, or black grouse, which formerly inhabited the coastal region of New England, now probably entirely exterminated. Other examples could be cited, especially the great auk.

But a marked change has come in the thoughts of the people. An important factor in this change has been the nature literature produced by men of a deep love for nature and of literary skill as well. Burroughs and Hudson, Hart Merriam, Gilbert Pearson, Frank Chapman, and Thompson Seton are prominent among those who have opened the eyes of the people to the pleasures to be derived from study of our wild life, especially of the birds.

The picture, however, is not entirely a satisfactory one as yet. Something more is needed. The development of repeating weapons, with increased fire power, and the common use of automobiles which take the hunters in great numbers into many regions formerly visited by few, if by any at all, have resulted in greater destruction of game birds and wild life in general. In fact, the destruction of game birds has become so great that the conservator must come into the picture if ducks, geese, grouse and quail are not to follow the experience of the passenger pigeon and the heathbird.

In any examination of the efforts in conservation which have taken place in our country, of primary importance is the agreement between Canada and the United States, which led to the making of a treaty for the purpose of guarding the lives of migratory song and game birds. This in itself is having a very salutary effect, for birds are easy travelers, quite unmindful of national boundaries. To them the airways are freeways.

Of the individual conservators who have devoted intelligence and great fidelity to the enterprise the name of Jack Miner of Kingston, Ontario, stands out most prominently. In his young manhood he was a persistent hunter, but because of an untoward experience in the forest while hunting his gun was laid aside, and he has become most active in a highly worthy enterprise as a protector of wild life, especially of game birds—ducks and geese.

At first, nearly 40 years ago, Jack Miner attracted wild ducks to the pond which filled an excavation resulting from the use of clay in the brick and tile industry in which he was engaged. Desiring to learn something of the fate of the birds which he fed and protected, he began to place bands upon the legs of the ducks, inscribed with his address and always with a quotation from the Bible. "He careth for you" has been carried on the leg of a duck or of a wild goose to the tundras far beyond the Arctic Circle and to the bayous of the deep south.

Presently wild geese came to the Miner sanctuary, now increased to several ponds because of his larger industry. Jack knows his geese. So he fed his migrant visitors with grain in plenty. But that was not all. Each year after the birds had gone, he drained the ponds and sowed grass seed on the bottoms. When the spring returned the geese found a fine growth of delectable green grass to vary their ration of grain. This green feed was found very palatable by these far-travelers and their visits became regular during the spring and fall migratory season.

As the number of visitors increased, to furnish the necessary food supply became something of a burden. Finally the Canadian Government, convinced of the value of the enterprise, assisted Miner in supplying an adequate quantity of grain.

In recent years, in both spring and fall, the geese in migration have come in thousands to these friendly ponds for the feed and security of which they seem assured. During their sojourn, they spend the nights in a lake some three miles from the sanctuary, apparently with a greater sense of safety than they would have in Miner's smaller waters. But each morning they come to his feeding grounds where they spend the day in the midst of abundance and in complete safety.

Each year Jack Miner entices a few of the geese into a large cage where he places his bands upon their legs. But, he says, the birds never re-enter. The "silly old goose" of tradition surely was not one of this wild variety. As the migratory urge comes upon them, usually after 10 or 12 days' sojourn in his ponds, all at once they start north for the nesting grounds—Hudson Bay and farther north, even above the Arctic Circle. He has arranged with people along the route which the birds usually take, and, in reply to his telegram that the geese have started, in a few hours he receives return messages telling him of the time when they passed these given points.

The geese rarely stop during this migratory flight, sometimes traveling a thousand miles or more before they find their chosen nesting grounds. From the information gathered, Miner believes they travel 50 to 60 miles per hour, surely a good speed for large birds.

From the hunters of the northern and southern United States, and from intermediate regions many of the bands have been returned. This has enabled Miner to learn a great deal about the migration of these birds, the direction of their flight, the time it takes to reach their destination, and their favorite feeding grounds. Factors of the Hudson Bay trading posts have sent him many of these bands, with some interesting incidents regarding the Eskimo hunters who bring them into the posts. These natives are very superstitious and on one occasion a bird with a band on his leg was taken into the Hudson Bay trading post by an Eskimo. The factor said that the hunter insisted that the bird was sent by Satan for some wicked purpose. The following winter a band was returned from the shore of the gulf of Louisiana by a colored hunter, who was sure that the bird had been sent by an "angel ob de lawd," a state of thought quite in contrast to that of the northern huntsman.

Jack Miner is definitely a conservator. Having convinced himself of the value

(Continued on page 14)

"DADIE" (JOSEPHINE KNOWLTON), BY CHARLES DANA GIBSON, 1941

He Invented the Gibson Girl

By Pearl Strachan

THERE WAS ONCE a Queen of the United States, elegant and full of charm, tall and willowy, with hair piled regally above a lofty brow, and she reigned from the beginning of the nineties through the first World War. And they called her the Gibson Girl. Now fair, now dark; now the beautiful bride sacrificed to a decrepit earl, now the shopgirl on holiday in the park; wherever she went, whatever she did, she bore in her face and carriage the unmistakable autograph of her maker, Charles Dana Gibson, dean of American illustrators.

She was the model par excellence of American womanhood. What the movie stars are to the young woman of today, the Gibson Girl was to their mothers and their grandmothers. They stuck her picture, torn out of "Life" magazine, in the frames of their bureau mirrors. They studied her hair-do and deportment in the books of Richard Harding Davis and in Collier's. They copied her vocabulary and her costumes. Whatever the Gibson girl might say or not say in the printed line, she was a lady, a person of delicacy and refinement, not to be trifled with.

Looking back to those days of her great popularity, when she had become as international as "Mr. Pickwick," popping up here and there—in Paris, London, Berlin, Rome, or Vienna—boldly plagiarized as "The Gibson Girl in France," and so forth, by some artist of marked inability, Mr. Gibson repudiates the idea that she had a human prototype. There were, of course, models, all types of models; and there were also many types of Gibson Girls. The sudden revival of public interest in this artist, whose biography, by Fairfax Downey, is most properly entitled, "Portrait of an Era," is the result of the approaching exhibition of his works.

That is why he now sits, somewhat astonished by what he calls his "Indian Summer," with a museum official on one side of him and a reporter on the other, gazing from the lawn of his beautiful home at Dark Harbor, across the gray water to the opposite shore. Certainly no one looking for an artist about to observe his 75th anniversary would expect to be greeted, as his trim powerboat reaches the landing, by the tall, stalwart host whose glowing face and athletic walk belie the calendar by 20 years.

As Mrs. Gibson joins him it is easy to trace the source of at least one Gibson girl who appeared in black and white, after the fashionable wedding in Richmond, in November, 1895. Tall and willowy, and also a bland denial of dates and chronological records, she retains the graceful carriage and piquant charm of the famous beauties of Virginia, the daughters of Col. Chiswell Dabney Langhorne, one of whom became Lady Astor. A drawing of Mrs. Gibson will be included in the exhibition, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 25, inclusive, in the Cincinnati Art Museum, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This anniversary event promises a gay and delightful interlude in a world at war. About a hundred of the artist's works are to be exhibited, and 60 of them will be paintings. For the past 15 years, Mr. Gibson says, he has been exploring another room in his house, for he adds, "if you live in a house and keep out of certain rooms, it's like living in a hotel. You must go upstairs and downstairs and into the cellar, before it's your own." The canvases will include portraits of all his handsome family—a son, a daughter, and 11 grandchildren—portraits of his neighbors in Dark Harbor, and Maine interiors and landscapes. Most of them have never been shown before. He has destroyed hundreds of his paintings, for he is harshly self-critical.

He is greatly astonished that the Museum in Cincinnati should have requested the show. He makes no claims on the present generation, but his gray-blue eyes grow dark and fiery when the subject of the war arises, and he wishes he could be more active. During the first World War he headed a Division of Pictorial Publicity in Washington and, in 1918, after the Armistice, received "recognition of his services to the nation through the arts in the Great War." Though it is difficult to realize a state of war in this beautiful setting, with the little gray chapel Mr. Gibson built for the family on a knoll to the right of us, the summer sun drenching the long white house and the flower gardens behind us, and the lovely grandchildren, with their nurse and governess on the beach below, no one is allowed to forget it. The son, Langhorne, for one, is in the Navy. Two or three of the grandchildren are doing war work. "Yes, they short-changed us this year," says the artist wistfully, "we have only four of the grandchildren with us. We usually have eleven."

He is grateful for his good health, observing that he has never been a drinker or a smoker. He does not think alcohol helps an artist at all but rather hinders his progress.

One of the reasons for the distinctive types in his drawings would appear to lie in the fact that he could not become a copyist. If, he tells us, you are so constituted that you cannot copy, you are fortunate, though at the beginning you feel unhappy because you cannot be like so-and-so, whom you admire. And there were giants in the field of illustration when he started out—among them Howard Pyle and Edwin Austin Abbey. "And George Du Maurier," we inquire, "did you not admire his work?"

Ah, he recalls, that was a long time back. He had hunted out the English artist, who later turned novelist, on his first visit to London in 1889. He met some of the famous "Punch" artists, among them Sir Bernard Partridge. Partridge, however, was not at that time launched as an illustrator. He was an actor. The young artist from America was stopping at the Victoria Hotel, drinking up the conversation of the theatrical world, talk-

(Continued on page 13)

RÉJANE, TYPICAL GIBSON PEN-A

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Color Photos by F. V. Raymond

ONE OF GIBSON'S SPACIOUS CONVERSATION PIECES (ROBERTA COLCORD AND ELYSA BECKER), 1936

BSON PEN-AND-INK PORTRAIT

"AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY," PAINTED IN 1898

"BABS," 1912, LENT BY MRS. JOHN J. EMERY

Among the New Books

Archbishop Offers Solution of Problems Raised by Nazi Philosophy

The Hope of a New World, by William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

ANY MESSAGE from the pen of William Temple, recently enthroned as Archbishop of all England, attracts immediate attention, both because of the prominence given him by this great office, but even more because of his pronounced liberalism in social problems and his reputation as a friend of labor and the underprivileged, a mental state not always found in a prelate of his stature.

Not before in the history of the English Church has an Archbishop been chosen whose reputation for liberalism on social and political problems was so extreme. His attitude toward reforms needed to improve conditions for the laborer, to better distribution of the common wealth of the country inherent in its national resources, to improve distribution of the products of industry rather than to increase production, and to establish as the purpose of production to supply the people's needs instead of opportunity for a massing of wealth—these are forward-looking policies quite apart from the usual conservatism found in the Church of England.

These policies, set forth in the resolutions passed at the Malvern Conference in January, 1941, of which Dr. Temple was chairman, indicate something of the direction and extent of his liberalism. In America, politically he would be labeled as at the extreme end of the left wing.

In this compact little volume with closely printed pages are set forth the views of the Archbishop regarding the problems so deeply engrossing mankind at the moment. Into the solution he injects a determined religious conviction that only as the nations are brought to a better understanding of the obligation of Christian people to exemplify more nearly the reign of spiritual law will it be possible to establish a just and durable peace. There is no effort to deny the failure of Christianity as motivated to evangelize the world, or the conviction that only by gaining and applying the Christian ethic to world problems will the peace sought be brought to realization.

One could wish that the volume could have been expanded to the extent of setting forth clearly the ways and means of applying the Christian doctrine to the needs of the hour. However, it is at least hinted that the author's intention was to keep away from religion as such, and rather to analyze the conditions and merely suggest the remedy in broad terms.

The titles of the chapters are significant: The Hope of a New World, with subdivisions, What Is Wrong With the Old World? God and Freedom, Prayer and Its Answer, International Justice, et cetera; The Armor of God, Our Hope for the Future, Principles of Reconstruction, Evangelism in Our Time, The Sovereignty of God.

As an ardent Christian, the author makes strong appeal for prayer by all Christians. We must reach the stage where we naturally trust in God, then accustom ourselves to daily prayer for the realization of His government of the universe. "He is the Father of the whole human family, who will not grant the request of some of His children in ways that would injure others. Therefore we must not expect that He will answer any selfish prayers of ours in the form in which we present them."

From this it will be seen that the learned Archbishop is thinking of Deity in terms of the creator of the material universe, including mortals. This makes God conscious of the terrible chaos now rampant in His universe and puts responsibility for its healing upon the Father, a concept that many Christians are not willing to accept. Prayer to a God conscious of evil and the source of all reality seems in some measure to nullify the appeal for divine intervention to establish a righteous peace.

The author boldly attacks the problems posed by the Nazi philosophy. He is assured of final victory of the Allied Nations, and he attempts to visualize the difficult conditions which lie ahead. Punishment for wrong action is ably discussed. The German people must be brought to see their terrible mistake and the extent of its consequences. "But the penal element of the truce should be such as to touch the national and political rather than the personal and economic life of the people; only so will it be relevant." It is suggested that the ancient German States be revived as they were before the truce of Bismarck. Prussian influence and dominance must be extirpated.

Great emphasis is placed upon the conviction, increasing among Christians, that they recognize more clearly fellowship in Christ, without which there is little prospect of brotherhood among the nations. While at present the "ecumenical sense" is not strong yet it is in the ascendency among active Christians. Fellowship must come through the Church. Union of all men in the "family" of God promises the gathering of the largest practical number of persons for material support and well being. The word "practical" has the emphasis.

The Church is the hope of the world, and Dr. Temple sees it growing faster than ever. It creates the true fellowship which extends to all nations. The appeal of Christ on the Cross reaches all in its work of reconciliation to God.

The volume is redolent with conclusions of an extraordinarily able churchman who is thoroughly informed upon public questions of the day. He is a true patriot in his allegiance to God the Father, and also a liberal in his position regarding the social problems clamoring for solution. The reader of this little volume gains admiration for the new Archbishop and at the same time a clear view of the problems of the world.

A. F. G.

Sky Pilot on the Short Grass

Panhandle Parson, by Charles C. Lowther. Nashville, Tenn.: The Parthenon Press. $2.50.

BETWEEN the Panhandle of Texas and the southern boundaries of Kansas and Colorado lies a strip about 30 by 200 miles, which now comprises three counties of Oklahoma, and is known as the Oklahoma Panhandle, although it more nearly resembles an ax handle, and gives the State a vague similarity to the tomahawk of one of its aboriginal inhabitants.

Originally Spanish, then Mexican, it should have been a part of Texas, but since it lies north of "thirty-six thirty" the slave-holding Texans would have none of it. Besides, it was at that time supposed to be fit only for Comanches, buffalo, and coyotes. So it became "No Man's Land," sometimes known as the Neutral Strip, until the Organic Act of 1890 made it a part of Oklahoma.

It is a land of level plains, alternating with sand hills, of little rain, a wonderful cattle range, high and dry, covered with nutritious buffalo grass, uptilting at the west end to the mile-high escarpment of the New Mexico rimrock. After the hide hunters had slaughtered the buffalo, some Texas cattlemen threw in herds of longhorns, which throve exceedingly. Under no jurisdiction save that of Congress, which promptly and almost permanently forgot it, it had no law of any description, no officers except an occasional United States marshal; and it became the haven of many a gentleman who would have his past forget him.

The cattlemen took the law into their own hands, asked no questions about a man's past so long as he behaved himself and ate his own beef, and made it a law-abiding community without benefit of the law. It gradually settled up with homesteaders and during the great boom of 1917-1920, most of the range was plowed up and planted to wheat; then the great droughts of the 1930's made it the center of the Dust Bowl. The last two or three years, with increased rainfall, have turned it again into a vast wheatfield, with almost incredible yields per acre.

To this primitive region, about 1898, went a young Methodist preacher named Charles C. Lowther. He tells about it in "Panhandle Parson," which, although labeled a novel, is obviously mostly personal chronicle.

Young Lowther, who had spent his formative years at Dodge City (a previous book, "Dodge City, Kansas," is a very informative and amusing narrative of the Cowboy Capitol) and had ridden the range, spoke the language of his parishioners, helped them work cattle, made a hand whenever needed, and established his church firmly. He made a most favorable first impression on one of his far-flung congregation by dropping a loafing coyote with a "hip shot" from his forty-five.

The plot, concerned with justice to a scheming outlaw and the romance of a cowboy with a young woman kidnaped by Indians and brought up by pioneers, is insignificant. What gives the book a quaint charm and a certain importance is the intimate and accurate picture of a community unique in American history, and of a way of life now utterly vanished. The diction is salty with frontier idiom.

K. C. K.

Small Farm Folk Delineated

Red Hills and Cotton: An Upcountry Memory, by Ben Robertson. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

ONCE IN A LONG WHILE a book appears that is notably above the mill run. Such a book is Ben Robertson's intimate "Red Hills and Cotton," latest in the Knopf series on the American scene. Many of the regional books that have appeared in recent years have been commendably vivid and accurate, bearing witness to the authors' familiarity with their subjects by reason of research or personal knowledge.

Mr. Robertson's picture of South Carolina carries a similar stamp of authenticity, but in addition it shows that it was written not alone from wisdom but from love. The result is simple, unpretentious, warming communication of a way of life that the author finds full and satisfying as he turns to it in quiet retrospect.

Graduated from college, Ben Robertson did newspaper work which took him around the world, and lately he has been in the Orient as a correspondent; yet none of his experiences in this line tempts him to add any autobiographical detail which would detract from that singleness of effect toward which he aims. Such restraint leads one to assume that Mr. Robertson must be an ideal reporter indeed, because of his manifest ability to avoid confusing an issue.

In this instance, the issue concerns the red hill country of South Carolina and the people who live there. The upcountry is Mr. Robertson's home and the people of whom he writes are his own kinfolk. They and the 10,000,000 like them are what Mr. Robertson calls the hickory-nut home-spun Southerners. They call themselves farmers, he says, not plantation owners; they believe all men are created equal; they are strict Puritans, as stanchly behind democracy as the New Englanders from whom they stem. "Like Jefferson," claims the author, "we believe in a country of small farms, with every family independent, in a country that is tempted neither by poverty nor by great wealth but is hedged about by goodness and truth."

In Mr. Robertson's picture of his Grandfather Bowen's household in particular, he shows by specific example the standards and beliefs of the upland people. Here, as in the remainder of the book, descriptive passages that are like poetry in their cadence and swell are intermingled with skillful characterizations, serious comment on the economy of an agrarian society, and flashes of a dry, subtle humor.

Through it all runs the author's earnest intent to capture on paper the elusive memories of his boyhood and the teachings of his elders. He learned early "how to retire within and retreat and how to hear in the great orchestra of the wind the high note." Furthermore, he was taught to believe "in self-reliance, in self-improvement, in progress as the theory of history, . . . in living without disgrace." He learned by listening to the talk of his kinfolk as they sat through the long evenings on the piazzas of their plain white homes. He learned also by working as they did, through the long days, behind a plow furrowing the good red earth.

M. W. S.

The Book Window

The Pacific Northwest, edited by Otis W. Freeman and Howard H. Martin (New York: John Wiley & Sons), describes the region through which flow the Columbia and the Snake Rivers, along with the seacoast down along from latitude 49 to 42. The interest of mountain, plain, and shore from the standpoints of business and travel is brought to light by a large group of contributing authors, including engineers, geologists, agriculturists, foresters, and sociologists. A map of land forms by Erwin Raisz comes in a pocket at the back cover.

Time Was, by Heinrich Hauser (Reynal & Hitchcock, $3). Reminiscences of life in a family of Junkers, with nostalgic reflections on the less harsh side of Prussian thinking and an analysis of Prussian blindness to the defeatism of the masses which swept Germany before the close of the first World War. Readable but sometimes consciously dramatic writing.

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An Examination of the Causes for the Surrender of France

Tapestry of a Débâcle, by Arved Arenstam. London: Constable. Translated by E. Neville Hart. 6s.

LONDON

WHEN DID THE FRENCH, in the spring and early summer of 1940, first decide to give up fighting? On this important question, over which the historians of the future are likely to exercise much ingenuity and argument, the late Arved Arenstam's "Tapestry of a Débâcle" throws a good deal of light.

Besides the tremendous weight of the German attack, which, on May 12, after the onslaught of a so-called "Ghost Division" led by a certain General Rommel, had brought dive bombers to bear for the first time, and with devastating effect, upon the already disorganized French Ninth Army, it is plain that there were two factors weighing heavily with Weygand and Pétain, which closely concern Britain and America. These were the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk, and the reply sent by President Roosevelt to the message of June 13, in which Paul Reynaud declared that the hour had come for America to pay the debt which the democracies of the world owed to France.

* * *

Winston Churchill described Dunkirk as a "miracle" within a "colossal military disaster." The British emphasized the first part of Mr. Churchill's phrase, and the French the second. It is indisputable that the French High Command took the evacuation as a terrible blow. The British Commander, Lord Gort, who was under French orders, foresaw the possibility of an evacuation becoming necessary as early in the campaign as May 19.

At that moment no thought of such a step had occurred to the French. In fact, on May 20 Lord Gort received orders from London that the B.E.F. was to fight its way, not north to Dunkirk, but south to Amiens, so as to close the gap which the Germans had driven between Amiens and Arras. It is certain that the British Government, in giving these orders, was acting on advice received from the French.

During the next few days, Mr. Churchill and M. Reynaud remained hot for attack southwards, when Lord Gort had become absolutely convinced that there was no possibility of the B.E.F. being in a position to carry out such an offensive successfully. On May 25 the Commander in Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir John Dill, arrived in Belgium on Lord Gort's urgent request, and, after surveying the situation, immediately telegraphed to London that the carrying out of the Government's instructions was impossible.

* * *

Three days later, even Mr. Churchill's impetuous spirit, which does not easily brook the defensive, had come to contemplate, not merely the evacuation, but also the surrender, of the British forces. That day Lord Gort received a message from London saying that, in certain circumstances, he "would become the sole judge of when it was impossible to inflict further damage upon the enemy." Simultaneously, Lord Gort received a personal plea from General Weygand, asking him to insure that the B.E.F. would play a lively part in a counteroffensive.

The fact is that the French High Command misconceived the situation from the very beginning of the campaign, and never afterwards understood it. M. Arenstam says that at Bordeaux, about the time of the capitulation, General Gamelin insisted that his plan for holding the Germans, despite its disastrous failure, was the only correct one, and if the campaign were to be fought out afresh, he would do again exactly what he had done before. In the effort to get the B.E.F. to attack, Weygand said the French were advancing, when actually they were not advancing at all, and had no prospect whatever of being able to advance. They even promised a counteroffensive which they had no chance whatever of carrying out.

It is only fair to recall that at Dunkirk the British took off more than 100,000 French troops, and that British divisions fought all through the Battle of France which developed during the early days of June. At least as late as the Italian declaration of war on June 10, the British were not only not withdrawing their troops from the Somme area, but were actually reinforcing them. Due weight must be given to these facts; yet it seems clear from the course of events, and from the interviews Lord Gort had with General Blanchard on May 28, and, through an intermediary, with Admiral Abrial on May 29, that Dunkirk caused the French to write off the British as an effective ally.

Even so, the French had no thought of surrender at that time. At the beginning of June the French Government authorized this statement of its intentions to M. Arenstam: "Whatever the developments at the Front may be, France will never capitulate. If the Germans take Paris, the Government will go to Bordeaux; if Bordeaux falls, they will go to Hendaye; if Hendaye falls, they will go to Africa. The Empire will continue the fight whatever happens."

On June 3 Paris was bombed, but French morale remained unaffected. Not until Weygand decided, more than a week later, that Paris was too beautiful to fight, did the spirit of the country begin to sink into its boots, and the defeatists come to the fore. Then France lost confidence in her ability to defeat Germany alone. She turned to her, in her opinion, only hope, the United States. Hence M. Reynaud's appeal to Mr. Roosevelt. The President made the only reply the Constitution permitted him, which was, in effect, that the United States could do nothing.

On June 16 the French Cabinet met to consider the President's answer to Reynaud. Weygand said briefly and definitely that, as far as fighting was concerned, the war was lost. According to Arenstam, he was three times interrupted by Campinchi, the ebullient Minister of Marine. Weygand retorted coldly, "M. Campinchi, the geese saved the Capitol once only." After that, the American reply was considered unsatisfactory, Reynaud resigned, Pétain succeeded him, and immediately sought an armistice. When an offer of union from Britain was received, the French said contemptuously, as Churchill has revealed, "The English? They will have their necks wrung like a chicken in three weeks."

The French apparently were not afraid of the continued agony of war on their own soil, so long as they had a hope of victory. Their own disunion, and their misinterpretation of Dunkirk and of the inevitable reply of President Roosevelt, destroyed that hope. Then they surrendered.

* * *

This collapse of a great nation therefore, in part, resulted from two things: a misunderstanding of the American Constitution which led the French Government to ask for a swiftness of action from the United States which that country, in the circumstances outlined, could not show, and a drastic underrating of Great Britain. Both these errors have been committed before. Most of Europe misunderstood the American Constitution in 1919; and as for Britain being underrated—well, if Britain hasn't got used to that sort of thing by now, I don't suppose it ever will.

Arenstam himself sometimes underrates us, but only in a thoroughly good temper, and in a thoroughly good book, which illuminates not only the question I have been discussing, but also the entire setup of the Vichy Government.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Seven Eras of Provincetown

Time and the Town, by Mary Heaton Vorse. New York: Dial Press. $3.50.

MARY HEATON VORSE'S chronicle of Provincetown, "Time and the Town," is a record of changes—changes in a degree common to the whole country, but more noticeable in Provincetown because of its situation and because of something emphatic in its very character.

The 35 years since Mrs. Vorse first saw the town and knew it for her home fall into seven periods—the age of innocence, when hope reigned and anything might happen; the age when many new people came and the town grew as complex as an onion, layer upon layer, whorl upon whorl; the time of the first World War; the succeeding years that the locusts devoured; the Depression; the New Deal and the new war.

* * *

Back of the changes thus indicated, which Mrs. Vorse and many of her readers have experienced, lie others that are peculiar to Provincetown. Change is part of its essence, with the shifting conformation of its land. The dunes walk, vessels now sail over old pastures, islands are joined to mainland, and sections of mainland become islands. Even the houses have a habit of moving, being picked up and hauled about almost as readily as if they were boats. The harbor is always changing, never an hour the same, but deepening from dawn's milky paleness to sunset's crescendo, and varying with each caprice of weather. Social changes have come to Provincetown, much and too fast, so that at times, Mrs. Vorse confesses, she has felt overpowered by them.

For more than a century occupations have been subject to almost complete turnovers. Once the people were salt makers, but a discovery of salt elsewhere ruined that industry. Then they went whaling, but coal-oil drove them out of that pursuit. The salt-fish industry revived, then ice was manufactured, and fresh fish supplanted salt. Presently the great mechanized beam trawlers and the easy transportation of frozen fish sent the dory fishermen on hard times, but Provincetown found a new crop — tourists. In July, 1940, fifteen hundred motor cars drove into the town in two and a half hours. Crowds pour in like herring up a herring creek. There are so many people, stores, restaurants and night clubs that cater to tourists that people passing through the town think of it only as a resort. You can't see the town for the crowds. Or so it was a year ago.

Now of course there is this war, and a question mark.

The population is a mixture of Old New England, but never Puritan New England, of Portuguese, and summer folk. Some of the summer folk become fixtures, but currents and counter-currents eddy around certain outstanding figures—writers, painters, explorers, great captains and fishermen. Never did a neighborhood make its living in more diverse ways than here, yet the majority of its people do it, directly or indirectly, by the sea.

Though shift and ebb are characteristic of all American life, and especially of Provincetown, there are certain constants—the fishermen, "the troops of hard-faced, brown-bodied, sea-going little boys who haunt the beaches in droves," the old ladies who emerge from invisibility when Labor Day calls the tourists home, the clubs by the dozen on which the social fabric of the town is built, and above all the quality of the people, which is bound up with the quality of their environment, their courage, and their capacity for enjoyment.

* * *

Mrs. Vorse finds Provincetown at the same time conservative and independent. Visitors carry away divergent views of it. She knows it in two ways, as an outsider, and as one who has lived at its heart; and she has tried to look within it, see how it works, and interpret it. She has not simply written a book of surface description. Out of knowledge and affection she admits the faults of the town and makes known its virtues—its severe beauty, the quick sense of life that sometimes goes up in a wild explosion, and its amazing fruitfulness in creative workers. She pays due attention to its theaters, its writers, and its painters, but when most of the summer people are gone she sees its real face in the men who still follow the sea and the older women who learned to wait at home and became tempered, and have passed on to their children the virtues they won in that difficult school.

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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. . Unconquerable Greece Looks Ahead

(Continued from Page 3)

present the sponsors of the Charter with a stupendous problem. And America and Great Britain will have to face the grave responsibilities of their leadership. The price of greatness is the obligation to sustain it.

Some of the smaller nations which so enthusiastically indorsed President Wilson's magnanimous program during the first World War may perhaps be forgiven if their enthusiasm—genuine in itself—for the fundamentals of the Atlantic Charter is tempered with some misgivings as to the manner of its eventual endorsement by the great powers.

Greece is too small a country to be able at the present moment to predict or formulate in any detail a scheme or policy for the future of the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean. She can only promise her loyal support for any universal international scheme in application of the principles of the Charter which the United Nations agree to adopt. This is no vague undertaking. Her past record is the guarantee of her future solidarity.

As a member of the League of Nations she always proved herself scrupulously loyal to her obligations under the Covenant.

* * *

In 1923, at Lausanne, while the great powers of Europe were haggling over the Mediterranean advantages that might accrue to each of them from the Greek disaster, Greece, on the initiative of Eleutherios Venizelos, and Turkey, on the initiative of Kemal Ataturk, definitely laid aside a bitter quarrel which had separated these two nations for over four centuries. This at least was constructive work.

Since then and up to the outbreak of the present war, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, with the somewhat spineless assistance of Rumania, have been collaborating in developing the Balkan Entente. This Entente was handicapped in its principal aim—the stabilization of peace in the Balkans—by two main obstacles. The first was that it did not go far enough in the direction of eliminating trade barriers and pooling political assets, and in fact was mostly theoretical in these respects, and the second was the noninclusion of Bulgaria.

It was always the intention of the members of the Balkan Entente to collaborate with Bulgaria and not to encircle her, but this stubborn and unfriendly neighbor repeatedly and deliberately repudiated every advance — and there were many—preferring to serve German interests and to rely on the eventual support of the Axis when war should come—as it has.

* * *

If there were any doubts as to the accuracy of this statement, the Bulgarian Premier, M. Bogdan Filov, in his address to the National Assembly in Sofia on Nov. 19, 1941, made the situation quite clear when he said: "The policy of peace and neutrality which the government of Bulgaria has followed since the outbreak of the present war has been dictated by the interests of the nation and corresponds with the interests of the Axis powers. Bulgaria is a small nation, but, even so, her action has without doubt wrecked the much-discussed plan of a Balkan bloc. It was because of Bulgaria's firm attitude that this bloc never materialized, and thus a scheme, the object of which was the formation of hundreds of divisions to fight against the Germans, was foiled. This fact emphatically proves that Bulgaria followed this policy in order to maintain harmony among the Axis powers."

As late as Jan. 15 of the present year the Government of Greece and Yugoslavia in London signed an agreement for a Balkan Union which marks a great advance upon all previous instruments of a similar nature in that both its scope and its appeal to mutual confidence and solidarity are much wider. The clause inviting the eventual adherence of other Balkan States demonstrates the constructive intentions of the signatories.

Thus Greece has surely shown that she maintains herself in the vanguard of Freedom not only on the field of battle but also in the prickly fields of international diplomacy.

But Greece together with all the smaller nations of the world—particularly those which have been devastated by Axis savagery—are anxiously awaiting the solution which America and Great Britain will give to the problem of the future of Germany, Italy, and their satellites.

* *

It is this solution which will afford the measure of the qualifications of these great democratic powers to retain the world leadership which the free nations readily accord them. The guarantee which the Atlantic Charter extends to the peoples of the aggressor powers are indeed worthy of respect and will be respected by all the signatories of that instrument. But the power to harm, the will to destroy, of nations which independently of their present infamous rulers have repeatedly proved themselves aggressive in the past, must be finally and completely eradicated.

Let the Axis peoples be permitted to live if they accept to live in honor, but they must be permanently and effectively disarmed, and for a quarter of a century at least they must be deprived of their political independence, if they are to be afforded the economic assistance necessary to their physical existence. Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, and Hungary must be subjected to some form of effective international control if their power for evil is to be eliminated; and that is but a small price to ask for the abominable crimes they have committed.

If some such policy is followed there is yet hope for democratic civilization. But if, after the war, each nation is going to gather itself up within the narrow folds of its individual isolation: if history is to repeat itself and if Great Britain and the United States of America in the name of blind idealism or vigilant vested interests are once more destined to finance Germany for the preparation of her next war, then we in Greece have but one thing to do: We shall reverently gather the bones of our glorious dead, we shall carry them to the sacred hill of the Acropolis and burn them in the Parthenon, that shrine of liberty whose ruined columns have been our pride, our comfort and our inspiration for so many centuries, and we shall turn and destroy our temples and our gods and cry with Julian the Apostate:

Καιαὶ πέσε δαίδαλος αὐλά.

"The lovely edifice hath been destroyed utterly."

Wide World Photos

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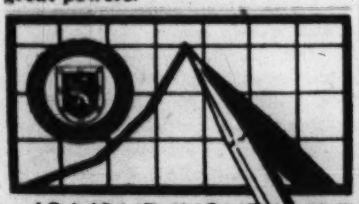

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..He Invented the Gibson Girl

(Continued from Page 9)

ing with De Wolf Hopper, Nat Goodwin, and others who became well known. That first meeting with Partridge was memorable. He had just come from the theater and had acted in a new play by an unknown writer named George Bernard Shaw.

"A funny thing happened," said Partridge. "There was tremendous applause at the end, and we could not persuade Shaw to go onto the stage. I never saw a man so frightened in all my life. Finally, we got behind him and pushed him on. He was petrified. Then suddenly the applause stopped, and in the silence a man in the gallery hissed and booed. That seemed to pull Shaw together. He looked up and said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, personally I am of that man's opinion, but what can we two do against all of you?' That brought the house down."

* * *

A close friendship developed between Mr. Gibson and Du Maurier. There were later visits to Europe and long periods of study in Paris, where he became well acquainted with the artists referred to in "Trilby." It was Du Maurier's sensitiveness, he declares, as we watch the mist from a Canadian forest fire dull the sky over Dark Harbor, which turned him from drawing to writing. For some reason he got left out of the "Punch Almanac." All the characters in "Trilby," he says, can be identified. And all of them were happy about the book except Whistler. The character of "Joe Sibley," kept out of later editions, represented the fiery American painter.

"When you went to Whistler's house," Mr. Gibson recalls, "he would meet you with a bunch of newspaper clippings big enough to choke an ox, and say, 'Read this!' You had to read them all. They would be about his row with Du Maurier over the characterization in 'Trilby.' Whistler would have started a row with his mother if there had been anything to start one about. He was like that, just had to have a fight now and then. But it broke Du Maurier's heart. He was a gentle soul."

There are some "bang-up" illustrators at work today, Mr. Gibson believes, but the introduction of color-photography is going to make the contest severe. Even black-and-white photographs in the daily press, he observes, are sometimes marvels in dramatic effect. A recent photograph of old women sewing a flag would have made Frans Hals "just crazy," but this is true, he adds: "The good illustrator will go on, whether he eats or not. He will do what he has got to do. There will be a great slaughter of the might-have-beens, but the fittest will survive."

* * *

When he started his career, and, after many rejections, sold a drawing to "Life," for the sum of four dollars, reproduction was by woodcut engraving. Then photo-engraving was invented. His association with "Life" continued through the years of his maturing, under the art editorship of John Ames Mitchell, who had bought his first drawing. When "Collier's" magazine offered him $900 a drawing, if he would serve that publication exclusively, he refused, out of loyalty to "Life." Collier's therefore agreed to share him, and a contract was drawn up for 100 cartoons at $1,000 apiece.

When "Life" was placed on the auction block in 1920, out of consideration for the worried staff of writers and artists, Mr. Gibson purchased the magazine. Other magazines were springing into being. Mr. Gibson was becoming interested in painting rather than drawing, though he was able to draw $2,000 for his illustrations in the "Cosmopolitan." The depression which began in 1929 dealt a disastrous blow at "Life," and in 1932 he sold his interest.

While there were periods of financial reverses, Mr. Gibson feels that his experiences on the whole have been on the credit side. The exhibition in Cincinnati will include silhouettes, remarkable work for a child, which he produced when about eight years old. As we enter the cool drawing room of the house on his Seven Hundred Acre Island, Mrs. Gibson sits down at the piano and plays the old-fashioned song which the Museum official has just unearthed on the dusty shelves of a shop in New York. It is "The Gibson Bathing Girl," with lyric by Paul West and music by Alfred Solman. The refrain is catchy:

Mister Gibson, Mister Gibson,
Just give your brush a whirl!
And they'll say on the beach, "There's a peach,
A peach of a Gibson Bathing Girl!"

For the Gibson Girl got into vaudeville and musical comedy as well as onto printed soft cushions, candy boxes, and various other articles. The song referred to was the hit of Ziegfeld's "Follies" of 1907. In 1901, Marguerite Merrington wrote "The Gibson Play," a two-act comedy based on the series of drawings, "A Widow and Her Friends." It is not astonishing that Gipsy Rose Lee has been interested enough to collect the Doultonware plates, English porcelain, using the "Widow" drawings. She will lend them to the Cincinnati Museum for the exhibition.

"The Belle of Mayfair," by H. E. Brookfield and Cosmo Hamilton, produced in 1906 and a great success, contained a song with a chorus reading:

Why do they call me a Gibson Girl,
Gibson Girl, Gibson Girl?
What is the matter with Mister Ibsen?
Why Dana Gibson!
Wear a blank expression and a monumental curl
And walk around with a bend in your back.
Then they call you a Gibson Girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are to attend the opening of the exhibition in Cincinnati. There will be a private view on Sept. 28, and Museum members are invited to wear costumes of the period. Music then popular, such as the "Merry Widow Waltz" and "When You Wore a Tulip," will be played. Guests will dance the Turkey Trot, the Castle Walk, and other steps of the time.

* * *

Blue-eyed children with flaxen hair slip shyly past the drawing room to the nursery regions. There are the exquisite Parthenia from Virginia and her tiny brother, Mark De Wolf Gibson, and the daughter's children, Melissa and Ethan Emery. "I spend most of the mornings watching these children on the beach," says their grandfather. We cannot help thinking that the artist who has always expressed such grace and beauty in his work has also succeeded in surrounding himself with corresponding loveliness, as if Pygmalion's efforts, as it were, had been extended to include not only a beautiful Galatea but three entire generations of comparable charm.

Foreign Soil

Much of the original soil of Ellis Island—through which all immigrants pass on their way into the United States—came from foreign lands. In the early days of the country, ships docking in New York Harbor were permitted to dump their ballast of earth and rocks on the little island before taking on a cargo.

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With accent on the tapering silhouette, Adrian, one of America's foremost designers, imparts the dash of the early Caballeros to this exciting gown. A serape-effect shawl falls in graceful fringed elegance from the right shoulder to add both regal height and a totally new and refreshing note to the wearer . . .

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. . Conservator of Bird Life

(Continued from Page 7)

to America of its wild life, and having set himself to its preservation, he has never faltered in his efforts not only to promote his own sanctuary as a successful example of what can be done through right endeavor, but he has also undertaken to spread his gospel of conservation by public addresses, news items in the press, and a very readable book which came off the press some years ago, entitled "Jack Miner and the Birds." No one with an interest in the coming generations can fail to be impressed by the importance of wild life. Not the greatest of the benefits to be derived from conservation is a plenteous population of birds and animals for the hunter's sake; but even more should this enterprise be promoted for the benefit of those true nature lovers, an ever-increasing number, who, camera in hand, go forth into the fields and forest, who tread the trails and thread the streams and inland lakes for the keen pleasure of studying the charms of nature at firsthand. Any effort in the direction of increasing interest in the enterprise of conservation is worthy of every citizen. What a bountiful nature has supplied, we can ill afford to squander.

This outstanding conservator has proved beyond a doubt the interest that people have in his enterprise. It is said that sometimes on a Sunday during the migratory season, when his ponds are alive with geese and ducks, as many as 15,000 people have come quietly to observe this unusual phenomenon. Many prominent personages, businessmen, clergymen, educators, publicists, coming from long distances have made Jack Miner's acquaintance and given him their mental and often their financial support as well. They have found in him a genuinely honest man, guileless and forthright, willing to give himself unselfishly to a project which commands the respect of everyone. Even the huntsman who is waiting each year for the period when the game laws will permit him to sally forth with gun and dog is grateful for the efforts Jack Miner has made to increase the game-bird population.

It is fortunate that the States are taking keener interest in the work of conservation, and through the passage of practical laws, through the setting aside of large tracts as parks and preserves where hunting is forbidden, are doing much to insure the future welfare of wild life.

No one who has known of Jack Miner's work can fail to appreciate the part he has played in this most worthy enterprise. For surely, preservation of the lives of our friends in feathers and fur, rather than to permit their destruction to go on without restriction, is of interest to every good citizen.

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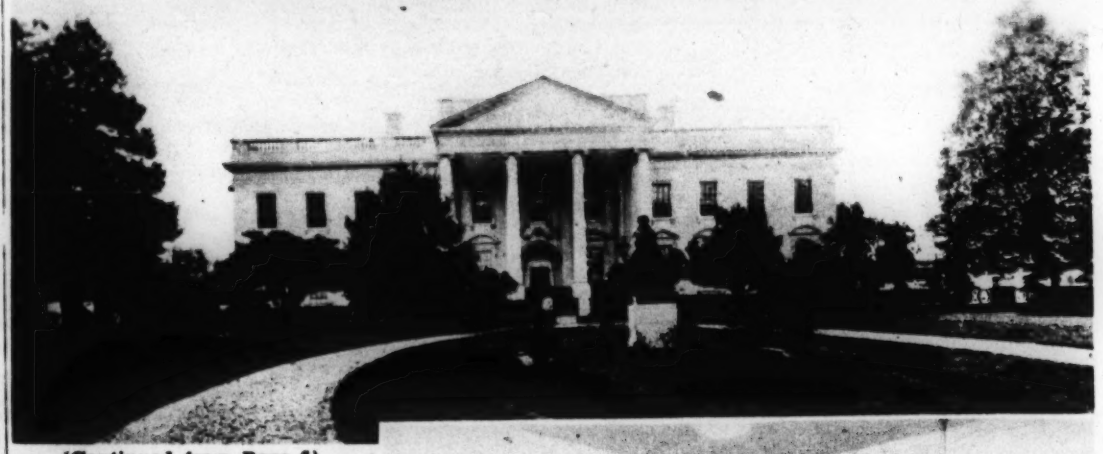
. . White House Symphony



(Continued from Page 6)

was music in which the guests joined. In return for such hospitality Congress could do no less than vote a small appropriation for a library. Mrs. Fillmore spent it on Dickens, Thackeray, and history books.

The Fillmore guests had enjoyed the effect of the flickering lights from the new gas chandeliers and the new central heating system. But when a gas range was brought into the kitchen, the colored cook, who had been preparing Presidential meals in front of an open fire for 30 years, refused to touch the contraption. The President went down to the Patent Office, learned how to manipulate the drafts and flues, and instructed her himself.

While Lincoln lived in the Executive Mansion he refused to ask Congress for money for "flubdubs" as long as his soldiers needed boots and blankets. When Mrs. Lincoln tried to influence him he turned her down with the remark that this was a better house than any they had lived in before.

In contrast, the Grants spent $700 on an ordinary state dinner; sometimes there were as many as 29 courses. It cost $1,500 for 35 guests to dine when Prince Arthur of Connaught, Victoria's son, visited them.

All the French furniture bought since Monroe was in office was cleared out, and heavy Victorian pieces of the period brought in. Even the small brass latchkey used to open the front door since John Adams lived there was replaced.

Mrs. Hayes, on the other hand, saved $25,000 from the entertainment appropriations and used it to buy the famous china dinner service of almost a thousand pieces, each decorated with an original design picturing a typical plant or animal of the United States. She put a taboo on all intoxicants; stacked the wine glasses on the highest shelves, and sent the billiard table to the attic.

During Harrison's administration electricity was installed. Like the Clevelands, they complained of lack of privacy and of sleeping quarters. When Theodore Roosevelt became President, the Executive Mansion was still not completed. It looked so shabby that he asked Charles F. McKim, the noted architect, how to spend the proposed appropriation of $16,000 for 1902. McKim said it wasn't enough even to clean the building. He wanted to see the Mansion restored to its original purpose—a home where the President of the United States could entertain. With a staff of 30, Roosevelt had been encroaching on his family's living quarters. The hall, stairways, and corridors were crowded with strangers—some touring the Capital, others coming for business. Space was so limited that guests at official receptions used to leave by way of the windows.

Late in June, Congress earmarked more than a half million dollars for renovations for the Mansion, and "T. R." and his family moved out. But he insisted that everything must be completed for the beginning of the social season in November.

Although the appearance of the building was not changed, the rotting timbers were replaced with steel beams. The conservatory at the west end of the hall was torn down, an extension built for laundries, storerooms, and the executive offices. The Victorian furniture and other trimmings inconsistent with the Georgian style of the building were swept out. Since then, only colonial furniture may be bought for the White House, except for a few Renaissance pieces. And the National Fine Arts Commission must approve all purchases for the State floor.

The President had new official stationery printed with "White House" engraved on the letterheads for the first time. This became its official name. Mrs. Taft had vaults built for the silverware—compartments to fit the large pieces, and velvet-lined trays to hold the flatware.

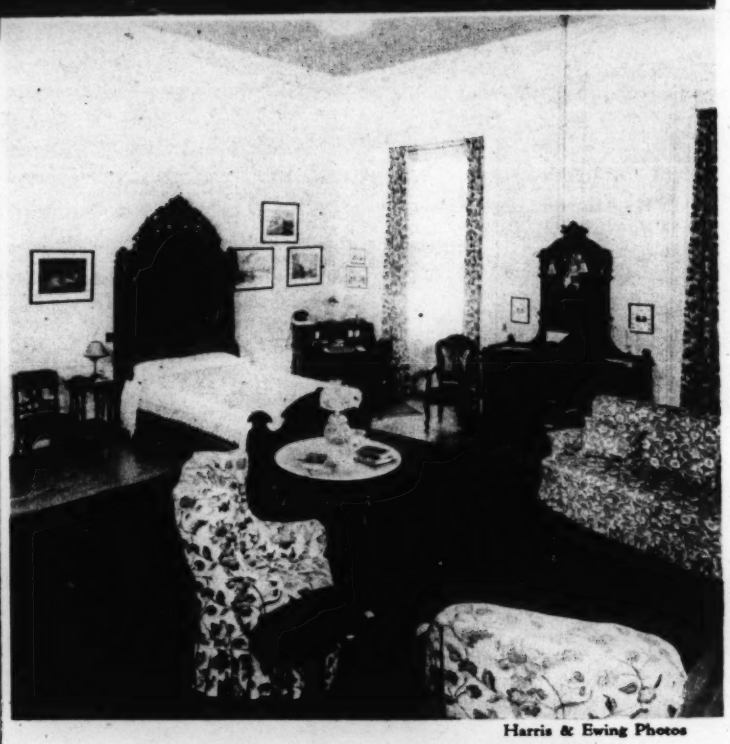
The gates to the White House were closed as soon as war was declared in 1917, and Mrs. Wilson turned 20 pedigreed sheep loose on the south lawn. They kept the grass short and their wool was auctioned at a good price for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Harding sent the sheep back to Maryland and opened up the gates. White House entertainment began again, and Harding's friends came to dinner every night to eat usually his favorite dish—wienerwurst and sauerkraut.

During the Coolidge regime, the roof underwent repairs. It was raised to make room for a third floor in such a way that the change is not visible from the outside. Space was provided for storerooms, linen room, sewing room, pressing room, seven bedrooms, baths, and servants' rooms.

The Hoovers started to rearrange the furniture as soon as they returned from the inauguration ceremonies. The Oval Library was converted into a moving-picture projection room wired for sound. They and the F. D. R.'s made the White House reflect their own personalities with private treasures that they brought along.

Today, the gates are locked again and special entertaining is at a standstill. An east wing has been added to the main building to accommodate a secretarial staff of more than 200. Visitors, even newsmen whom the guards have known for years, must present credentials, and only one gate is open. Soldiers patrol the grounds.



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THE WHITE HOUSE IN LINCOLN'S TIME

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From Ewing Galloway

WORKING FOR DEFENSE

. . Unity

(Continued from Page 2)

result of the pride and purpose of the people.

The first is cheerfulness in giving up our customary comforts, conveniences, and pleasures. What does it matter if we have to get along without gas or tires for holiday driving? If sugar is not plentiful, who cares? The rationing of many things may lie ahead of us, and we are making up our minds to live more simply and to work harder for what we get. We realize that the little sacrifices we are called upon to make are as nothing compared to what others have done and will be doing. At a simple luncheon, this summer, an Englishman said the cold meat on one plate would be a week's supply for one man in Britain. What would it be in China, Russia, Greece? The people of America are ready and willing to unite with the other free peoples of the world in the sacrifice of their luxuries and, if need be, their necessities. While we can make and sell and use the goods we are accustomed to, we will go on doing it, because that keeps the business of the country going and supports the making of the things the armies of the Allies need. But as more men and women go into war work and into service, the rest of us must get along with fewer things and keep the exchange of goods and services moving as best we can. If the Fascist leaders think we cannot do these simple things, they do not know the spirit of America!

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It is natural that instances of slacking, chiseling, profiteering, strikes, or even sabotage, should be reported. So crimes are called to our attention, though a very small proportion of the population is engaged in crime. The vast majority of the people of this nation are as ready to perform their parts at home as they are to send their sons into the fight. Has there been any murmuring about the draft? There will be none about the giving up of comforts and conveniences whenever we are told by our Government that it is part of the united effort needed for the winning of the war. The democratic peoples know the meaning of obedience quite as well as nations under despots know it—once the people see the end in view and give their leaders a commission to achieve it.

The second voluntary effort democratic peoples have to make for unity is harder to define. It is also harder for some of us to put forth. I will not call it giving up politics, because no one proposes that we shall give up electing our leaders—and elections mean politics, in a good sense. Let us call it giving up partisanship. This does not mean giving up political parties, for parties have a necessary place in a democracy. Then there is only one Party; democracy has been abandoned for another type of government. But in our politics, even our party politics, we can make our choice of men, for all our offices depend on something besides party loyalty. We can make it depend on something besides local popularity. We can ask what any candidate for office is likely to do about this war, whether he will pussyfoot about it or lead us firmly on toward all the work and every sacrifice required to win it. The great majority of the people of this country want men in every legislative office, in every executive office, and in all other positions of public responsibility, who will put local advantages aside, tell them the facts, make their duty clear, tax them as they have never been taxed before, and never let up on them until they have paid and worked and sacrificed enough to make them proud of their great part in victory.

It is natural for free people to criticize their leaders. Nobody wants them to stop that. But now the time has come to focus all our criticism on one point: What breadth of view and strength of purpose is there in this leadership for unity of effort in the war? It might surprise the Axis propagandists if they knew how willingly Americans would give up smaller things for larger. The history of the United States is full of evidence that a free people responds to greatness in their leaders.

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The third effort toward unity we are fast learning to make. It is the effort to understand our allies, appreciate what they have accomplished, and make ourselves completely their companions in arms. Do our Irish-American citizens have some cause to feel unfriendly toward the British? Let them remember how the Londoners took their bombings, how the British fought the war alone for one whole desperate year. It was our war then as much as it is our war now. Do some of the honest conservatives among our citizens view with suspicion the economic system of the Soviet Republic? Let them think of the Russians who have died in the winter snows, who are dying now in the summer heat, in a cause which is our cause as much as it is theirs. The Russians are defending their homeland. True: but if we fail to do our utmost in support of them, this war may last for years and many thousands of our boys may die in it who otherwise would live.

Do some of our people who seldom see "foreigners" continue to think of the Chinese as strangers and a little "queer"? Let them think of the magnificent fight waged by Chiang Kai-shek and his toiling, suffering, hard-hitting armies. The Chinese people have been in this common battle far longer than any of our allies. The Japs will not be finally defeated except by their co-operation.

Now is the time to think of all these things. The future can be met with confidence only if we bring to it greatness of spirit, tolerance, justness of judgment, and pride in having done our utmost in the common cause. Our battle is the battle of humanity. Deeper than any differences of language, habit, religion, government, or economic practice lies the common basis of comradeship in this fight for a free world. The greatest of all weapons for victory is unity of purpose.

Over the Editor's Desk

When Andre Michalopoulos responded to a request for the Greek view of the peace to come, he wrote to the effect that the article was well on toward completion, but that it was not at all the calm, dispassionate presentation which he had planned to make it. For as he wrote he was overwhelmed again by memories of the inhumanities that the Nazis and their allies have practiced and continue to practice on his countrymen and the people of all the other captive nations.

Julia Spiegelman is a free-lance writer who lives in Washington.

Prof. Henry W. Holmes, who wrote the Harvard radio talk printed in this issue of the Magazine Section, became an instructor in education at Harvard in 1906. He had received degrees from that university as well as from Tufts College, Pittsburgh University, and of Pittsburgh, Rutgers University, and Franklin and Marshall College. He became an assistant professor at Harvard in 1910, and has been a professor of education since then. He is the author of numerous magazine articles and books on educational subjects.

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Photographing Rio

Roland Hall Sharp, speaking of the cover picture used in last week's Magazine Section, says that Senhorita Rio de Janeiro can be a temperamental beauty on occasion. From the summit of Corcovado, 2,100-foot needle of rock where this picture was taken, The Christian Science Monitor's roving correspondent - photographer for Latin America, saw Rio playing hide and seek like a teasing sister. Clouds formed with baffling suddenness, just when he was about to click the shutter. Over a period of four years he tried at intervals, making a dozen trips to the summit. In an article about these experiences last April 14th he described the atmospheric conditions as producing "invisible, instantly expansible and all-pervading wisps of cloud." This year came the perfect combination of sea and air and sun.

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Make Your Conversation

Bring Poise, Individuality and Progress . . . This Quick, Interesting Way!

HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life —while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles — just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

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Several years ago a woman famous in adult education had a revolutionary idea. Impressed by the fact that thousands of men and women were needlessly retarding their progress through lack of good conversational ability she decided to help them.

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The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve thrilling lessons and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

Those who have already taken the Conversation Course agree that there is absolutely nothing like it. They tell us that it is not only intensely practical, but also exciting and inspiring.

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Look again in the far-flung reaches of the sky—

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This is our job—and we are *in it to win*—with all the strength and skill and production genius we can muster.

And when that great day finally comes—when the last Nazi swastika is shot out of the sky—then you will find that from the crucible of war the men of Nash and Kelvinator have brought new skill into building the automobiles and refrigerators for America at peace.

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